

News Analysis

Political Rituals in U.K. Veil Wage Policy Shifts

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Aug. 2 (WP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan and Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher have begun the ritual dueling that signals an approaching election here.

But beneath the political fun and games and the parliamentary cut and thrust, something quite serious may also have taken place.

Incomes policy — limiting wage increases to help control inflation — has been given grudging but implicit support by its most strenuous opponents here — the leaders of Britain's unions and Mrs. Thatcher herself.

This development went almost unnoticed in the political byplay. Mr. Callaghan started it a week ago with a 15-minute personal assault on the Conservative leader, at the end of a speech on the economy.

He accused Mrs. Thatcher of arousing "prejudice . . . division . . . and of making 'ill-prepared . . . indefensible . . . frequently

contradictory" speeches. Instead of advocating a foreign policy, he said, she appealed to "prejudice and dislike." Above all, "the Right Honorable lady is insulting the intelligence of the British people with her one-sentence solutions to deep-seated problems."

It was rip-snorting stuff, and Labor's back-benchers roared with glee.

Mr. Callaghan usually likes to appear as the healer, the man above the battle. But he knows that his best issue cannot be his government's economic performance. It just might be the personality of Mrs. Thatcher, who often comes across as shrill and abrasive.

Mrs. Thatcher did not reply in kind. She has a new political adviser, Saatchi and Saatchi Ltd., an advertising agency, and it has obviously told her to play up the stateswoman and play down the scrapper.

So Mrs. Thatcher took the higher road, pounding at her best issue, the government's economic record. Under 13 years of Tory rule to 1964, she recalled, growth averaged 3 percent, inflation 4 percent and unemployment 2 percent.

Records Compared

Under Labor, incomes have fallen for three years, inflation has soared and unemployment has climbed above 6 percent.

Statistics do not get cheers, and her back-benchers were silent.

She was not addressing them, however, but voters at large. So the speeches, broadcast live from the House of Commons, probably helped both contenders.

Mr. Callaghan does not intend to choose an election date until the end of his vacation this month. But almost everyone here, including his own entourage, now assumes he will call elections in October.

There is, however, a slim chance that Mr. Callaghan will try to postpone a vote until the spring. Recovery has been under way here since the start of the year. The greater the distance Mr. Callaghan can put between the three years of slump and an election, the better Labor's chances.

In February, moreover, the government will publish a fresh voting list that will make 800,000 18-year-olds eligible to cast their first ballot. Labor strategists believe that they do better among the young than the old, and the February list could be worth five parliamentary seats.

Mr. Callaghan heads a minority government that hangs on only by finding allies from third parties on key votes. So far it has been successful.

One day last week, for example, it picked up enough votes from Scottish Nationalists to pass a bill curbing increases in dividends. This measure, more symbolic than substantive, was thought necessary to persuade unions that incomes policy, restraining wages, is fair.

Whether Mr. Callaghan can continue to collect allies will help determine the election date. So will his calculation of when his party is likely to make its strongest appeal.

But whoever wins the next election is now likely to use incomes policy as an attempt to square the economic circle — to restrain inflation without increasing unemployment.

Different Line

Until now Mrs. Thatcher has appeared as a resolute, free-enterprise opponent of the technique, insisting on what she calls "free collective bargaining." Last week, however, she apparently began to see herself in 10 Downing St. and took a different line.

On the surface she attacked the government's incomes policy. She said that the announced target — keeping wage increases to 5 percent — was too rigid.

It did not encourage productivity, she added.

The important point, however, was what she did not say.

She did not attack the concept of a government-set limit, nor did she repeat the old call for free-wheeling bargains. She seems to recognize, at least implicitly, the virtue of guided restraint in an economy where unions and corporations exercise economic power.

Those other great foes of the technique, the union chiefs, also presented a blander face. They have already swallowed three years of incomes policy and are now reconciling themselves to it as a continuing feature of the landscape. In private, one of the most important union leaders, a man who daily must balance between right and left, said that most of his colleagues accept this.

Public Ambiguity

In public, the words are deliberately ambiguous. In a joint statement with Labor Party leaders, the union leaders agreed "that there must be each year a thorough discussion [between the government and] the trade union movement" on wages.

And we fly to the following US cities:

Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia (via Altair), Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington.

Pan Am's People.
Their experience
makes the difference.



9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Associated Press
A passenger examines notices posted at London's Gatwick Airport by stranded travelers.

Delays Continue for Cut-Rate Travelers

By Roy Reed

CRAWLEY, England, Aug. 2 (NYT) — About 2,000 or 3,000 weary travelers killing time at Gatwick Airport were startled by a midweek slowdown of French air traffic controllers.

Not Enough Seats

Others are Americans who bought cheap fare seats to Europe and now, at the end of their vacations, find that the airlines do not have enough low-cost seats to get them down their books.

The sound was quickly identified. It came from a teen-age boy letting off steam, relieving his boredom. There must have been many more in the huge waiting room who felt like doing the same thing.

All over Europe, travelers this week are being slowed up by two serious problems and Gatwick is one of the few airports whose passengers are hit by both of them.

[Air traffic in Europe had al-

Paris Paper Says Giscard Taps Phones of Ministers

PARIIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — The French satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* alleged today that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had authorized the tapping of telephones of some of his ministers and officials at the Elysée presidential palace.

The weekly, which has waged an intensive four-year campaign against bugging by the government, said that the telephones of opposition leaders were also tapped with the president's knowledge.

Telephone of former ministers and extreme leftist groups were monitored as well as the telephone at the president's private residence, it said.

The weekly said that the bugging was directed by a secret service department and that tape recordings of conversations were circulated to ministers.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has declared that government wiretapping had ceased in France, but the news-

Britain to Cut Expenses, Staffs Of Posts Abroad

LONDON, Aug. 2 (UPI) — The government said today that Britain's diplomats are having their cocktail party expenses cut and that British diplomatic staffs abroad are being slashed.

One way of saving money, it said, could be establishment of so-called "mini-missions" in some smaller countries, staffed by only one or two diplomats. It said that it already plans to close six "subordinate" consular posts and is considering closing five others. They were not identified.

It said that it is spending an additional £20 million (\$38 million) during the next five years on technical equipment so that British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Overseas Service news broadcasts can be heard better.

Separatists Claim Puerto Rico Bomb

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2 (UPI) — A leftist guerrilla group fighting for Puerto Rican independence took responsibility yesterday for a bomb blast at San Juan's Federal Building, and said it was meant to kill FBI agents.

No one was injured in the explosion Monday of what police called a small bomb planted under a U.S. government car in the parking lot of the building, which houses FBI offices.

A communiqué from the People's Revolutionary Commandos said that the bomb was rigged to explode in the hands of any FBI agent who tried to disarm it. The FBI found the bomb and called local police, who exploded it safely.

Opposition to Japanese Investment

Opposition to the growing power of Japanese investment — estimated by top Japanese business sources at \$25 billion last year, more than a third of it in the Western states — is also developing in the Pacific Northwest, where highly active Japanese-owned firms are buying logs and fish in huge quantities and shipping them to Japan for processing.

George Cassidy, president of the Portland-based Lumber Production Industrial Workers, claims Japanese reluctance to buy finished U.S. lumber instead of logs has forced the closure of more than 100 sawmills throughout the Northwest over the past decade.

Exporting Jobs

"The exporting of the raw materials from which our jobs spring."

Mr. Cassidy insists, "is the exporting of our jobs."

George Hess, a spokesman for Weyerhaeuser, a major log exporter to Japan, says the Japanese prefer to buy logs rather than finished timber because "they are artisans. They cut their wood differently than we do."

He added that congressional legislation has forced U.S. lumber companies to ship in U.S. vessels, and he claimed that makes it far too expensive for northwestern lumbermen to trade with their traditional East Coast markets.

Economic Power of Japan Has Impact on U.S. West

(Continued from Page 1)

industry, buying out small firms, hiring skilled engineers and, in the process, says one U.S. businessman, "picking for themselves the fruit of our technology."

At the same time, U.S. semiconductor executives complain that their products are being restricted on the Japanese market by tough import regulations and alleged government-business collusion in Tokyo.

Japanese business leaders claim that their intrusion into the previously U.S.-dominated semiconductor and computer industries is necessitated by the rapid rise in the value of the yen, which has made numerous Japanese products — including shoes, textiles and radios — less competitive with those of such Asian countries as Taiwan and Korea.

"We have to keep exporting our manufactured goods to survive,

but we are finding our neighbors in Asia are making the goods we used to make, so we have to go into high technology in a big way," said Mr. Sata. "I know these days computers are delicate commodities, but our technology level must keep improving so someday there's a chance we will be able to ship lots of computers here. The Americans are good at inventing new machines, but, in the ability to apply those inventions well, maybe the Japanese have more ability."

Opposition to the growing power of Japanese investment — es-

imated by top Japanese business sources at \$25 billion last year,

more than a third of it in the Western states — is also developing in the Pacific Northwest, where highly active Japanese-owned firms are buying logs and fish in huge quantities and shipping them to Japan for processing.

George Cassidy, president of the Portland-based Lumber Production Industrial Workers, claims Japanese reluctance to buy finished U.S. lumber instead of logs has forced the closure of more than 100 sawmills throughout the Northwest over the past decade.

Exporting Jobs

"The exporting of the raw materials from which our jobs spring."

Mr. Cassidy insists, "is the exporting of our jobs."

George Hess, a spokesman for Weyerhaeuser, a major log exporter to Japan, says the Japanese prefer to buy logs rather than finished timber because "they are artisans. They cut their wood differently than we do."

He added that congressional legislation has forced U.S. lumber companies to ship in U.S. vessels, and he claimed that makes it far too expensive for northwestern lumbermen to trade with their traditional East Coast markets.

Atherton Confers With Israelis

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (UPI) — U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton briefed Israeli leaders today on his talks in Egypt, but officials said that there seemed to be little chance of quick success for U.S. efforts to renew direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

Speaking with reporters on his arrival from what were said to be stormy talks with Egyptian leaders, Mr. Atherton said, "As I've said many times before, I remain convinced that the peace process can and must go forward."

He said that his conversations with President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel were "very thorough, very detailed." But U.S. diplomats said that they were less optimistic than before about bringing the two sides together again.

Chances Worsening

Foreign Ministry officials expressed similar doubts, saying that Israel is willing to negotiate with Egypt, but that the chances are worsening in the light of Cairo's demands for an Israeli commitment to withdraw from occupied lands before talks begin.

Negotiations were at an advanced stage for Mr. Shcharansky, the 30-year-old computer scientist convicted last month by a court in Moscow of spying for Washington, to be exchanged for an American in a U.S. jail and two East Germans detained in West Germany, the sources said.

UN Stops New Shelling Of Lebanese Army Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

The UN statement said that six missile artillery shells fell near Nepalese UN positions in Kafr al-Dawar since Monday, when nearly 500 Lebanese troops entered the area.

The Lebanese Army said that a soldier was wounded today. Two were wounded earlier, but the post-civil-war army, at a disadvantage in guns, has not fired back.

Ireland Prelate Decrees Ulster Jail Conditions

BELFAST, Aug. 2 (AP) — The head of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland said yesterday that conditions at Maze Prison — where hundreds of Irish Republican Army terrorists are incarcerated — are not good enough for animals, let alone human beings.

More than 300 convicted IRA men at Maze want to be declared political prisoners and refuse to wear prison clothes or use toilets.

The Most. Rev. Tomas O'Fiaich, archbishop of Armagh, said that he was shocked by conditions he saw during a Sunday tour of Maze. The IRA men started their protest 18 months ago.

"One would hardly allow an animal to remain in such conditions, let alone a human being," the archbishop said, adding that he would send a report to the Vatican.

The British government's Northern Ireland Office rejected the suggestion that the prisoners were being forced to live in inhuman conditions. It also turned down a plea to give them political-prisoner status.

260 Killed by Floods In India Monsoons

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2 (UPI) — Monsoon floods in northern India have killed 260 persons and caused nearly \$40 million worth of damage, the government said today.

Money is short, especially among the young Americans with backpacks. They were able to come to Europe this summer only because of the cheap fares of Laker Airways and the new low stand-by fares that several other airlines introduced to meet Laker's competition.

Through it all is an endless milling. People walk to the toilet, where they stand in line 20 minutes. They go to the snack bar, where it takes 30 minutes to get a cup of tea. Free enterprisers from London, 40 miles north, drift through the crowd selling air mattresses and beer at inflated prices.

Money is short, especially among the young Americans with backpacks. They were able to come to Europe this summer only because of the cheap fares of Laker Airways and the new low stand-by fares that several other airlines introduced to meet Laker's competition.

Through it all is an endless milling. People walk to the toilet, where they stand in line 20 minutes. They go to the snack bar, where it takes 30 minutes to get a cup of tea. Free enterprisers from London, 40 miles north, drift through the crowd selling air mattresses and beer at inflated prices.

Money is short, especially among the young Americans with backpacks. They were able to come to Europe this summer only because of the cheap fares of Laker Airways and the new low stand-by fares that several other airlines introduced to meet Laker's competition.

Through it all is an endless milling. People walk to the toilet, where they stand in line 20 minutes. They go to the snack bar, where it takes 30 minutes to get a cup of tea. Free enterprisers from London, 40 miles north, drift through the crowd selling air mattresses and beer at inflated prices.

Money is short, especially among the young Americans with backpacks. They were able to come to Europe this summer only because of the cheap fares of Laker Airways and the new low stand-by fares that several other airlines introduced to meet Laker's competition.

Disagreement

A high-ranking executive of a fishing firm that is Japanese majority-owned, however, disagreed with this, claiming that Japanese investors have proven a godsend for many ailing Northwest fishing companies. "The fishing business in this country has not been all that good," said the executive. "Most of the companies which have sold out — or rather sold to — Japanese investors did so because they couldn't keep their heads above water, financially. Prices are up simply because the Japanese are willing to pay more for the fish."

Other rumblings about the Japanese power in the West are coming from Alaska, where several native villages have had run-ins with Japanese firms seeking to purchase their abundant timber and fish resources.

Despite these growing concerns about Japan's economic influence over the West, most states, including Alaska, seem anxious to strengthen their links

CIA Said to Have Approved**Plot Against Onassis Recounted**

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP) — Private investigator Robert Maheu was paid by a competitor of Aristotle Onassis in 1954 to carry out a campaign of wiretaps and dirty tricks against the Greek shipping tycoon — with the knowledge and approval of the CIA and then Vice President Richard Nixon, according to a Playboy magazine article.

Mr. Maheu, a former FBI agent who later became a top aide to millionaire Howard Hughes, was hired by Stavros Niarchos to undermine a lucrative contract which Mr. Onassis had signed with the Saudi Arabian government to transport

oil writer Jim Hougan says in the September issue of the magazine.

Mr. Maheu confirmed the basic elements of the story yesterday in a telephone interview from Las Vegas, but he denied Mr. Hougan's allegation that his actions were part of an international conspiracy.

"I wouldn't take the assignment [from Mr. Niarchos] until I cleared it with the outfit," Mr. Maheu said. "The 'outfit' was the CIA, he added. He was on a \$500-a-month retainer from the agency at the time, he said.

He reported his anti-Onassis activities regularly to the CIA, Mr. Maheu said, including the use of the illegal and "unproductive" assignment.

The Playboy story quotes Mr. Gerrity as saying that then Assistant Attorney General Warren Burger — now chief justice of the United States — was also kept informed of the anti-Onassis campaign by U.S. intelligence agencies.

As head of the Justice Department's Civil Division at the time, Mr. Burger approved a suit against Mr. Onassis that year, which alleged that he illegally bought some surplus U.S. ships. Mr. Onassis also faced a criminal indictment in the case, but it was dropped later as part of a settlement.

Justice Burger said yesterday through a spokesman that he received no such intelligence reports. The spokesman added that the Justice Department also charged Mr. Niarchos, the master-benefactor in the plot, in 1954 for the same activities.

Mr. Nixon could not be reached for comment on the Playboy story. The CIA refused to comment.

Mr. Maheu's involvement in the campaign against Mr. Onassis was alluded to, without naming the two shippers, in a footnote in a November 1975 Senate intelligence committee report on CIA assassination plots.

That report detailed Mr. Maheu's role as a middleman between the CIA and the Mafia in a plan to kill Cuban President Fidel Castro.

The CIA used Mr. Maheu in several sensitive covert actions where it "didn't want to have an agency person or a government person get caught," the report said.

Mr. Maheu denied Mr. Hougan's contention that Mr. Niarchos was fronting for the major oil companies who feared that their own monopoly in Saudi Arabia would be threatened by the Onassis deal.

A State Department official arranged the briefing for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Maheu said, to bring him up to date on the seriousness of the Onassis contract. A few days later in June, he added, the State Department issued its first public protest about the arrangement.

In the meantime, Mr. Gerrity went to Europe to spread derogatory stories about Mr. Onassis by bribing reporters, the Playboy article said. Mr. Gerrity, a former Washington Post reporter and now a local financial correspondent, could not be reached for comment.

Pictures of Carey

In Brooklyn's Bay Ridge section, an angry man, saying that Gov. Hugh Carey was to blame for the new law, made a point of showing anyone who would look that he was scooping up after his dog with large campaign posters containing pictures of Mr. Carey.

At Park Terrace East and 218th Street in northern Manhattan, people reportedly were taking their dogs to the roofs of apartment houses rather than down the stairs and elevators for walks. And another Manhattan woman said flatly that she did not intend to obey the law. Kelly Gavin said she owned three dogs — a German shepherd, a

Dogs on Roofs

A young woman in Greenwich Village was challenged by a passing van driver who threatened her with a citizen's arrest for curbing her dog but not cleaning up after it. She treated the driver to a string of expletives and walked away muttering that she intended to "read Thoreau to my cocker spaniel and teach her civil disobedience."

Most in U.S. to Face Boost in Tax Bill

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP) — Almost every U.S. taxpayer faces a higher federal tax bill next year despite the \$16 billion cut approved by the House Ways and Means Committee last week, according to congressional figures.

Tables compiled by the Joint Committee on Taxation show that the tax reductions in the Ways and Means Committee measure would not offset the impact of inflation and higher Social Security taxes for most citizens.

After those two factors are taken into account, the tax burden for "middle-income" tax payers — those in the \$20,000-to-\$30,000-a-year bracket — would rise by between \$83 and \$261 a year.

And the total federal tax bite on those in the \$10,000-a-year-and-under income brackets — just above next year's expected poverty line — would rise by between \$29 and \$40 a year.

The only group that would enjoy overall tax relief from the Ways and Means bill would be those in the \$15,000 bracket. By a fluke, they would pay \$2 to \$3 less.

Inflationary Impact

The increases in overall federal tax burdens stem from the impact of inflation, which pushes taxpayers into higher brackets, and the tax cut in 1979 payroll taxes that Congress approved last December.

The tax cuts proposed by President Carter in January would have offset inflation and payroll taxes

for all but a minority of taxpayers who earn \$40,000 a year or more.

But Mr. Carter's proposal was for a \$24.5 billion tax reduction, with the cuts skewed mainly to tax payers earning less than \$15,000.

The committee's bill primarily would benefit those in the \$20,000-to-\$50,000 bracket.

The rate of inflation this year is expected to be at least 7 percent, with wage increases running even higher. The income boost is expected to result in about \$8 billion in higher taxes.

Landon's Daughter Wins Senate Primary in Kansas

By Art Pine

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 2 (UPI) — Nancy Landon Kassebaum, whose only previous campaign was for a local school board seat, profited from the Landon name and a successful grass-roots campaign to win the U.S. Senate nomination in the Kansas Republican primary.

Mrs. Kassebaum, a daughter of the former Kansas governor, Alf Landon, the GOP's 1936 presidential nominee who was swamped by Franklin Roosevelt, steadily pulled away from eight other candidates yesterday and won the primary by about 6 percentage points.

Mrs. Kassebaum acknowledged that the support and strength of her father's name probably helped her.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

By Art Pine

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for. I didn't want trouble. All I wanted was for them [GM] to tell me what they're doing so people can get what they pay for," Mr. Siwek said yesterday.

His protests caused the Illinois attorney general to sue GM. More than 40 state attorneys general joined the suit against the automaker after nearly 67,000 other customers found their expensive auto had engines of a cheaper make.

Last month, Judge Frank McCall of U.S. District Court in Chicago approved a settlement between GM and 46 attorneys general. The automaker agreed to pay \$34 million or \$200 to each person who unknowingly bought an Oldsmobile with a Chevrolet engine.

"I ain't got nothing," Mr. Siwek said. "No \$200, no notice, no nothing."

Will \$200 make up for the cheaper engine?

"It's still not what I paid for," he said.

John McPhee, assistant Illinois attorney general, said that Mr. Siwek can sue for a better settlement.

"I can't afford it," said Mr. Siwek. "I got no lawyers. I ain't got nothing. They got everything. They do anything they want. I'm tired of trouble."

Blackout in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Large areas of Paris suffered a blackout for more than an hour yesterday as a result of a technical mishap, the state-owned Electricité de France said.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for. I didn't want trouble. All I wanted was for them [GM] to tell me what they're doing so people can get what they pay for," Mr. Siwek said yesterday.

His protests caused the Illinois attorney general to sue GM.

More than 40 state attorneys general joined the suit against the automaker after nearly 67,000 other customers found their expensive auto had engines of a cheaper make.

Last month, Judge Frank McCall of U.S. District Court in Chicago approved a settlement between GM and 46 attorneys general.

The automaker agreed to pay \$34 million or \$200 to each person who unknowingly bought an Oldsmobile with a Chevrolet engine.

"I ain't got nothing," Mr. Siwek said. "No \$200, no notice, no nothing."

Will \$200 make up for the cheaper engine?

"It's still not what I paid for," he said.

John McPhee, assistant Illinois attorney general, said that Mr. Siwek can sue for a better settlement.

"I can't afford it," said Mr. Siwek. "I got no lawyers. I ain't got nothing. They got everything. They do anything they want. I'm tired of trouble."

Blackout in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Large areas of Paris suffered a blackout for more than an hour yesterday as a result of a technical mishap, the state-owned Electricité de France said.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for. I didn't want trouble. All I wanted was for them [GM] to tell me what they're doing so people can get what they pay for," Mr. Siwek said yesterday.

His protests caused the Illinois attorney general to sue GM.

More than 40 state attorneys general joined the suit against the automaker after nearly 67,000 other customers found their expensive auto had engines of a cheaper make.

Last month, Judge Frank McCall of U.S. District Court in Chicago approved a settlement between GM and 46 attorneys general.

The automaker agreed to pay \$34 million or \$200 to each person who unknowingly bought an Oldsmobile with a Chevrolet engine.

"I ain't got nothing," Mr. Siwek said. "No \$200, no notice, no nothing."

Will \$200 make up for the cheaper engine?

"It's still not what I paid for," he said.

John McPhee, assistant Illinois attorney general, said that Mr. Siwek can sue for a better settlement.

"I can't afford it," said Mr. Siwek. "I got no lawyers. I ain't got nothing. They got everything. They do anything they want. I'm tired of trouble."

Blackout in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Large areas of Paris suffered a blackout for more than an hour yesterday as a result of a technical mishap, the state-owned Electricité de France said.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for. I didn't want trouble. All I wanted was for them [GM] to tell me what they're doing so people can get what they pay for," Mr. Siwek said yesterday.

His protests caused the Illinois attorney general to sue GM.

More than 40 state attorneys general joined the suit against the automaker after nearly 67,000 other customers found their expensive auto had engines of a cheaper make.

Last month, Judge Frank McCall of U.S. District Court in Chicago approved a settlement between GM and 46 attorneys general.

The automaker agreed to pay \$34 million or \$200 to each person who unknowingly bought an Oldsmobile with a Chevrolet engine.

"I ain't got nothing," Mr. Siwek said. "No \$200, no notice, no nothing."

Will \$200 make up for the cheaper engine?

"It's still not what I paid for," he said.

John McPhee, assistant Illinois attorney general, said that Mr. Siwek can sue for a better settlement.

"I can't afford it," said Mr. Siwek. "I got no lawyers. I ain't got nothing. They got everything. They do anything they want. I'm tired of trouble."

Blackout in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Large areas of Paris suffered a blackout for more than an hour yesterday as a result of a technical mishap, the state-owned Electricité de France said.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for. I didn't want trouble. All I wanted was for them [GM] to tell me what they're doing so people can get what they pay for," Mr. Siwek said yesterday.

His protests caused the Illinois attorney general to sue GM.

More than 40 state attorneys general joined the suit against the automaker after nearly 67,000 other customers found their expensive auto had engines of a cheaper make.

Last month, Judge Frank McCall of U.S. District Court in Chicago approved a settlement between GM and 46 attorneys general.

The automaker agreed to pay \$34 million or \$200 to each person who unknowingly bought an Oldsmobile with a Chevrolet engine.

"I ain't got nothing," Mr. Siwek said. "No \$200, no notice, no nothing."

Will \$200 make up for the cheaper engine?

"It's still not what I paid for," he said.

John McPhee, assistant Illinois attorney general, said that Mr. Siwek can sue for a better settlement.

"I can't afford it," said Mr. Siwek. "I got no lawyers. I ain't got nothing. They got everything. They do anything they want. I'm tired of trouble."

Blackout in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Large areas of Paris suffered a blackout for more than an hour yesterday as a result of a technical mishap, the state-owned Electricité de France said.

Man Who Beat General Motors Says He's Unaffected by Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP) — Tell Joe Siwek he won. He takes convincing.

Mr. Siwek was the first person to protest when he discovered in the fall of 1976 that his 1977 Oldsmobile had a Chevrolet engine.

"I went and bought the car and it wasn't what I paid for.

Trouble for Foreign Aid

This year's foreign aid bill is now coming to a vote in the House of Representatives — and it could hardly have come at a worse time. The House leadership, perceiving the danger, has pulled the bill back several times. But with the end of the session drawing near, the calendar forces it to go ahead despite the warning signals.

* * *

A passion to cut taxes has seized the Congress. Since most of the congressmen are also getting highly sensitive about the federal deficit, they are looking for spending bills to cut as well. Most of the possibilities are not inviting. But there's always the foreign aid bill.

True, it's been already cut sharply in the Appropriations Committee. Also true, this country is already in arrears in its promises to the international aid funds. But voting to cut the bill again is a quick and easy gesture against federal spending. Unfortunately, it's a gesture that threatens real harm to a lot of people around the world. Some of them are in the United States — people whose jobs depend on the exports that economic aid and World Bank loans finance. Most of the beneficiaries are, of course, in other countries — countries a good deal less fortunate than this one.

The politics of foreign aid has become immensely more complicated over the past year, because of President Carter's good-hearted but unfocused human rights campaign. A number of congressmen are now trying to enact human rights amendments in ways that threaten severe damage to foreign aid.

* * *

One-third of the money in this bill would go to international lending operations — the World Bank and the regional funds for Latin America, Africa and Asia. They raise money from the rich countries and lend it to the poor ones to support economic development.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Balancing Act on Secrecy

"The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated," said the president. "Fundamental to our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them and — eventually — incapable of determining their own destinies."

* * *

It could hardly have been said better. The president, "in keeping with my pledge to create an open administration," was issuing a new executive order on classified information "designed to lift the veil of secrecy which now enshrouds altogether too many papers written by employees of the federal establishment — and to do so without jeopardizing any of our legitimate defense or foreign policy interests."

The president was Richard Nixon. The time was March, 1972, three months before the start of the cover-up that destroyed his administration. Clearly, executive orders about how to handle the nation's secrets do not an open administration make.

So it will be, also, with President Carter, who recently tried his hand at a new, improved executive order aimed at the same abuses. His administration, too, will be judged by many measures, including the cases of Frank Snapp and the prosecution of two agents for Vietnam. In the Snapp affair, the government thoroughly confused its dual obligation to protect secrets while also protecting free speech by suing for money damages from a former CIA official because he broke a promise to clear his book through

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow and the Olympics

Many people feel it would be wrong to hold the Olympic Games in Moscow if the Soviet regime continues to suppress human rights as harshly as it is doing at present. Many strongly disagree. If sporting events involving countries such as South Africa, Chile and Argentina arouse strong feelings, the decision to hold the Olympics Games in Moscow is bound to arouse still stronger feelings. The moral issues may be the same, but the political stakes are much higher.

Those who want the games removed from Moscow, for reasons conditional on changes in Soviet behavior, argue that playing host to the Games is an honor implying a certain virtue as well as organizing ability. Besides this, there is a simple pragmatic argument

that the West needs levers with which to influence Soviet behavior and the Olympics come in handy for this purpose.

On the other side it is argued that that the Olympics should not be politicized more than they are already, or, alternatively, that convened in Moscow they could have a positive effect by helping to relieve the Soviet Union's traditional isolation.

It is no longer realistic to pretend that sport and politics can be wholly separated, especially where the Olympics are concerned. It is also legitimate that the world should show special interest in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. For the moment, the best thing to do is let the debate, which is itself a form of pressure, continue. Decisions now would be premature.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 3, 1903

NEW YORK — Two prominent anthropologists were accused yesterday in Oklahoma of inciting a reservation Indian to torture himself in return for money. In ceremonies connected with the Cheyenne and Arapaho sun-dance customs. James Mooney and George Dorsey face charges of offering an Indian \$15 to be photographed in the act of dragging a heavy buffalo head with ropes attached to stocks inserted in the skin of the Indian's back.

Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1928

NEW YORK — Zoologists take note: Mosquitos bred in an alcoholic environment appear to be more vicious and voracious than their brethren raised in a more conventional home environment. This momentous discovery was made last week in New Brighton, N.Y., following complaints from the townspeople of unusually fierce mosquito raids. Apparently the mosquitoes thrived on several thousand gallons of beer recently dumped in the town sewers by prohibition agents.



East Germans Keep Squeezing

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Until August of last year, Rudolf Bahro, 42, was considered one of the most brilliant young officials and one of the most distinguished economists of East Germany and its Communist Party, a party he had joined when he was 18.

His arrest created an uproar. First denied, then confirmed, the Bahro affair was concluded recently in East Berlin, when following a closed-door trial held without defense witnesses, Mr. Bahro was sentenced to eight years in prison for "intelligence activities."

According to the only official source of information available, the East German news agency ADN, Mr. Bahro was found guilty of having "systematically gathered information destined to hostile elements operating in the German Democratic Republic and to have invented and disseminated false information."

Furthermore, ADN reported, Mr. Bahro maintained relations with a West German correspondent of the weekly *Der Spiegel*, and for these "subversive activities" Mr. Bahro was paid, according to ADN, "200,000 Deutsche marks to satisfy his thirst for money."

The news agency failed to explain how a Communist Party member, who had reached so high a rank in the hierarchy was able for so many years to disseminate "his avidity and subversive activities" in a country which never has been suspected of laxity in police and investigatory matters.

The turning point in the life of Mr. Bahro came last year when he published a book in West Germany called "The Alternative." The book is an unforgiving analysis of the East German economy and its management. It also offers a program of reforms and calls for the right to set up a "legal Communist opposition" in East Germany so that the nation may be cured of its present sclerosis and gain the support and confidence of the masses.

But East Germany is not kind toward its critics, particularly if they happen to be Communists. It also took this opportunity to issue a warning to various "traitors to East Germany," just as the trend toward emigration — "the supreme anti-patriotic activity" — began to grow at a troubling rate. About 200,000 East Germans already have "dared" request their "repatriation," and there are reports of escapes to the West almost every week.

Street Battles

Last May, a series of street battles broke out in Erfurt between groups of youths and the police. These riots are noteworthy only because they can be linked to the outbreaks of violence between angry Communists, youths in East Berlin and the Volkspolizei last October.

The unrest was followed by a wave of repression, with sentences of up to 10 years in prison meted out to Westerners who tried to smuggle East Germans out of the

country. The Bahro verdict is merely part of East Germany's ideological campaign to stop the hemorrhage which is sapping the life of the country.

And by imprisoning Mr. Bahro, East Germany also is sending out a message to the purely political opposition, since the economist was also accused of having participated in the preparation of the "East Berlin Eurocommunist Manifesto."

The first document of this type produced in East Germany, the manifesto was distributed last year. Its publication in the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* led to a series of arrests and the closure of the *Der Spiegel* bureau in East Berlin.

The situation in East Germany must be considered highly sensitive at this point, if — contrary to what was done with other Communist dissidents, such as Wolf Biermann, who was simply expelled — the authorities decided to send Mr. Bahro to jail for many years.

Strain

The Bahro affair also has its role in the general increasing strain in relations between East and West. Only a short while ago, the authorities of East Germany were showing signs of favoring a renewal of ties with Bonn. There was talk that this new open policy was linked to the recent visit to West Germany of Leonid Brezhnev and to East Germany's fear that it would be kept out of decisions reached at this time. Eric Honecker, the East German chief of state and head of the Communist Party conferred with West German representative Gunther Gaus and did not hide his eagerness for a meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

But the jailing of Mr. Bahro can result only in putting an end to these hopes. Bonn's reaction was unambiguous. Mr. Schmidt's spokesman, Klaus Bölling, declared that such acts "did not contribute to the improvement of relations between the two German states."

It is also certain that East Germany did not undertake to prosecute Mr. Bahro without the approval of Moscow. When added to the recent declarations by the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Pyotr Abramov, who vigorously criticized West Germany, the result

Carter's 'Realism'

I wish to take issue with William Pfaff's assessment (IHT, July 17) of President Carter's "realism" in dealing with the Soviet Union. Carter is faulted for failing to recognize the "seriousness" of the beliefs of the Soviet leadership. What about the Helsinki agreements? Were the Soviets serious about them? Or is it just unrealistic to imagine so?

Perhaps Carter underestimates the intransigence of the Kremlin: perhaps not. In any case, his insistence upon the honoring of international agreements is entirely correct. If anyone has "provoked a crisis" it is those in the Soviet Union who treat the Helsinki accords as a worthless scrap of paper. Well, if that's the way they feel about Helsinki, then there is no realistic reason for the United States to honor related agreements about advanced technology and expanded trade. Intransigent or not, the Soviets ought to understand the costs of cynical behavior.

Sometimes it is implied (IHT, Chavenay, France.

July 15-16) that President Carter's remarks have in some way aggravated the plight of dissidents. I would like to point out that harsh sentences were routinely imposed long before Carter took office, and that the dissidents themselves regard Western outrage as their only hope. Not one single Soviet dissident has called for Carter to keep quiet.

WILLIAM J. TESKA
Fayence, France.

To Moscow in '80

There has been a lot of discussion about boycotting the Olympic Games 1980 in Moscow as a reprisal for the recent dissident trials. I believe the contrary will give a much better effect — let us all meet in Moscow 1980! With thousands and thousands of foreigners, an "invasion" visiting the Soviet Union we have a much better chance to help the struggling human right activists in Iron Curtain countries.

CHRISTER BOMAN.

Chavenay, France.

Tracking Muzorewa In Rhodesian Maze

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Bishop Muzorewa has not helped his cause by his unsuccessful effort last week to persuade the U.S. Congress to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. Fiddling while Rome burns is about the best that can be said of it. Even if he had succeeded, what help would it have been? It would have convinced the Patriotic Front leaders and the Front Line presidents (of the African states closest to Rhodesia) that the "internal settlement" leadership was being dangerously successful in its counter-strategy of "legitimizing" South African support of their prevarications. It would have isolated the United States from its intermediary role in southern Africa. The guerrilla armies of the Patriotic Front would have been spurred to seek out increased Soviet and Cuban support. How Bishop Muzorewa can think that kind of diplomacy will provide a solid basis for the maintenance of his government is to be wondered at.

None of this is to suggest that Bishop Muzorewa is not a sincere nor an honorable man. He is both. No one can lightly dismiss the contribution to liberation he has already made. His single-minded campaign against the British attempt in 1972 to impose a settlement that would have perpetuated white rule till the end of the century is one of the spectacles of co-operation to be wondered at.

Add to that, too, that the Patriotic

Front is already on the record as favoring free elections, a UN presence and a British resident commissioner with reserve executive powers on defense and law and order, and the dangers of a Patriotic Front come what may are much reduced.

The stumbling block, all agree, is the conduct of those who disagree with him. No one has ever been able to produce evidence for doubting his commitment to democracy.

Methods

Moreover, his motives and methods compare favorably with those of his Patriotic Front rivals, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. No one has ever suggested he has personally ordered the imprisonment of those who disagree with him. No one has ever been able to produce evidence for doubting his commitment to democracy.

The question remains, however, if Bishop Muzorewa really wants to serve his country well to avoid a long drawn out civil war that will reduce his country to economic chaos, why does he not agree to an all parties conference? The proposal for such a round table meeting, first suggested by President Carter in March, is still the only way that Bishop Muzorewa, and his allies in Salisbury, can reach an understanding with the Patriotic Front that will end a fratricidal war.

Maybe, for a time, Bishop Muzorewa believed his own propaganda: that if an interim regime was in position and seen to be increasingly distributing power to the black side, if political prisoners were released and the hangings stopped, if some of the guerrillas laid down their arms and came over to him, if the plans for a fair election were going full steam ahead, then the momentum would be such that the Patriotic Front would have to sue for peace on his terms. But that scenario, unlike it was, has not come to pass. Only on the question of political prisoners and hangings has there been tangible progress. (However, new evidence I

have received from inside Rhodesia suggests the hangings are continuing — but in secret.)

For the rest it has been an inadequate performance, with Bishop Muzorewa increasingly forced to depend on white military power with a not unobtrusive South African component.

Frightened?

Why should Bishop Muzorewa be frightened of what an all-parties conference would bring? He is not without cards to play. As de facto co-leader of white Rhodesia and leader of a good part of black Rhodesia, he does not have to capitulate to all that the Patriotic Front demands. They presumably want to inherit Rhodesia whose economic spine is still intact. They do not want to be forced into a situation where they have to rely on the Russians and the Cubans to the point where they end up being to all intents and purposes occupied, as the Ethiopians are. And even if they are sometimes ambiguous about this, their Front Line backers are determined to avoid such a development. They know it could end lead to their own demise. A card not to be underestimated is for Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa to threaten to surrender to the British. All this gives Bishop Muzorewa room for maneuver.

Methods

Moreover, his motives and methods compare favorably with those of his Patriotic Front rivals, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. No one has ever suggested he has personally ordered the imprisonment of those who disagree with him. No one has ever been able to produce evidence for doubting his commitment to democracy.

The question remains, however, if Bishop Muzorewa really wants to serve his country well to avoid a long drawn out civil war that will reduce his country to economic chaos, why does he not agree to an all parties conference? The proposal for such a round table meeting, first suggested by President Carter in March, is still the only way that Bishop Muzorewa, and his allies in Salisbury, can reach an understanding with the Patriotic Front that will end a fratricidal war.

Maybe, for a time, Bishop Muzorewa believed his own propaganda: that if an interim regime was in position and seen to be increasingly distributing power to the black side, if political prisoners were released and the hangings stopped, if some of the guerrillas laid down their arms and came over to him, if the plans for a fair election were going full steam ahead, then the momentum would be such that the Patriotic Front would have to sue for peace on his terms. But that scenario, unlike it was, has not come to pass. Only on the question of political prisoners and hangings has there been tangible progress. (However, new evidence I

have received from inside Rhodesia suggests the hangings are continuing — but in secret.)

For the rest it has been an inadequate performance, with Bishop Muzorewa increasingly forced to depend on white military power with a not unobtrusive South African component.

Backbone

Likewise, he should concede that the guerrilla armies should form the backbone of the new Rhodesian army. To dilute the impact of this, he should demand that a Namibian-type compromise be adopted in Rhodesia: A freezing of the activities of the armed forces and the presence of an effectively large UN contingent. He should also ask that all agree beforehand that the UN stay on for two or three years after elections have taken place.

Above all, Bishop Muzorewa should accept in his own mind that he may not be the new prime minister of an independent Zimbabwe. So far he has served his country better than most. If he helps accomplish the transition to majority rule without full-scale civil war, he will have earned a honorable place in the history books. That should be enough for any man.

Biology's Terra Incognita: II

By George F. Will

cientist has most recently decided impossible.

In 1921, Orville Wright said that the limits of flight had almost been reached, and probably precluded continent-to-continent flight across the Atlantic. In 1932, Albert Einstein was not optimistic about the possibility of nuclear fission, which he compared to shooting birds in the dark in a country where there are few birds.

Today, scientists are more than predictions about technical limits. And although laymen consider the birth in Britain exciting, they also regard it as an expectable "next step" in an endless progression, rather than as a startling discontinuity in human experience. There is a distinctly modern sense of the "unfolding" of the human race, of its present as well as its past being prologue.

And there is, perhaps, no reason to believe that evolution has come to a halt, or that evolution will continue independently of human premeditation. "Thoughtful men," writes Dr. Leon Kass of the University of Chicago, "have long known that the campaign for the technological conquest of nature, conducted under the banner of modern science, would someday train its guns against the commanding officer, man himself."

Communities have "managed" their populations, even their "gene pools," in various ways. There exists an ancient letter, from an Egyptian worker to his wife, that says: "If it is a boy, keep it. If it is a girl, throw it away." Surplus or burdensome or unpromising infants (often girls, or the deformed) were eliminated by societies long before prenatal diagnostic techniques made it

possible to make decisions for elimination early in a pregnancy.

Biology now stir a fear, never stirred by physics, that scientific advancement may threaten rather than enhance mankind's sense of self-esteem. Physics, with its power of annihilation, poses only a physical threat. Biology, with its threat to "improve" the species, jeopardizes mankind's sense of dignity.

Still,



BABY'S SHOT — Mother dolphin watches at a zoo in Duisburg, West Germany, as an attendant with pipe aims vaccination serum-dart and her new offspring heads the other way.

Consumerism Signals Changes in China

By Linda Mathews

CANTON, China — The aisles of the department store were jammed with Sunday shoppers jostling each other for the "mid-summer special," a \$15 battery-operated fan.

At a nearby appliance shop two middle-aged matrons gossiped about the bonuses handed out by their factory and whether they might be more.

These and other scenes of unabashed consumerism make it clear that major economic and social changes are under way in formerly Spartan China.

In what can be described only as a revolution of rising expectations, the people of China have begun to clamor for higher wages, more material comforts and an easier life, seemingly eager to overthrow the austerity imposed by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Everyday conversations are filled with talk of money and endless schemes to secure the consumer goods that are still in short supply. "I know exactly which shortwave radio I want, but it will take me at least another year to save enough for it," a young Canton tour guide confided to a friend. "Do you suppose I could pick it up for less in another city?"

Wall-Poster Demands

Wall posters often a reliable barometer of popular mood, indicate a mounting impatience with the shortages and the constant sacrifices expected of most Chinese. Not long ago, a wall poster on a busy Canton thoroughfare demanded, in the name of "the workers," an immediate improvement in the standard of living and a wider range of consumer goods.

More strident still was the poster spotted by foreigners on Shanghai's waterfront, complaining of the government's supposed indifference to the chronic shortages of pork and cooking oil in many provinces. "How long will 800 million people be kept waiting?" the poster demanded.

The answer would seem to be: at least a little while longer. The kind of across-the-board improvement many Chinese yearn for still appears beyond reach.

"China is still a very poor country," said Chao Cheng-yu, the manager of the department-store appliance department, as he toted up the day's sales. "We are making progress, but we still do not produce enough consumer goods to go around. I sell about 100 sewing ma-

chines a month, but I could easily sell 500 if we had them."

China's new leadership does seem more attuned, however, to the material aspirations of its citizens.

Since Mao's death, his successors have tentatively begun to fashion a society less obsessed with revolutionary slogans and more concerned with the quality of people's lives.

Insofar as the budget permits, the government of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and his deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, has leavened Mao's prescribed austerity with small luxuries.

China has purchased large amounts of sugar and cooking oil from overseas, to make those tightly rationed commodities more widely available. Pork rations, which sometimes can dip below a pound a month, have doubled at holiday time. And pay envelopes are slightly fatter now than they were under Mao, the result of a modest pay increase last October that boosted average factory wages to slightly above \$30 a month.

Mr. Hua, in particular, has encouraged the people's rising expectations with a series of well-publicized speeches emphasizing that his first priority is launching China on a program of orderly economic growth. As he said in a recent speech, "Our fundamental purpose in developing our socialist economy and expanding production is to provide for the step-by-step im-

provement of the people's material well-being."

That single speech struck such a popular chord that it is widely quoted as evidence that Mr. Hua has the workers' interests at heart.

"Chairman Hua promised to im-

prove our standard of living, step-by-step, and he has already begun," said Shen Jen-chuang, director of a suburban Canton pottery works.

"Our wages are going up, and our living costs are going down. Last month, with state permission, we reduced all the rents in factory-subsidized housing by 50 percent."

Now, according to Mr. Shen, no one in the plant pays more than a dollar a month for housing.

The tantalizing prospect of easier times ahead may have won a measure of popular support for Mr. Hua, a political unknown until his rise to power in late 1976. But the people's rising expectations also pose a serious dilemma for him and the other pragmatic, production-oriented leaders in Peking.

Given China's labor-intensive economy and the importance of worker morale, the country's economic planners cannot afford to let those expectations go unfulfilled too long. Yet channeling significant amounts of China's limited revenues into consumer goods and more substantial pay raises would mean stinting the country's basic industries and jeopardizing long-term development goals.

Cambodia Levels Abuse At Vietnam Communists

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 2 — The Cambodian government has made the extraordinary charge that during the Indochina war U.S. B-52 bombers were guided to their targets by corrupt Vietnamese Communist Party members.

In a startlingly abusive broadcast, Cambodia reviled its former comrades on a host of charges including "rottleness," "corruption," "shameless begging," succumbing to "money, jewels and women" and being a puppet of the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of some Indochina watchers the broadcast surpassed by far other instances of invective from Cambodia since the border war began last year.

By charging that the whole Vietnamese Communist Party was corrupt — and that this was true during the hollowed wartime days of the late Ho Chi Minh — the Cambodians have attacked the holiest dogma of Hanoi.

Cambodia's mysterious and fanatical premier, Pol Pot, is saying that his war is an ideological vendetta against the Communist leadership of Vietnam. He is attempting to incite rebellion against the first secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duan, and Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong.

In effect, this is exactly what the Vietnamese party leadership has also been almost openly saying about Pol Pot. The Vietnamese are also attempting to incite rebellion — and are known to be training Cambodian defectors to help speed the process.

Proxy Conflict? These attitudes so boldly displayed make any hope for a negotiated settlement of the border war an almost impossible dream. The "proxy conflict" between China and the Soviet Union actually grows more dangerous.

It is probably significant that the abusive broadcast was made at a time when Cambodian Defense Minister Son Sen was receiving an effusive welcome in Peking. His welcoming committee included the top brass of the Chinese Army, a clear message that Cambodia is receiving enthusiastic military support.

The Cambodian broadcast implied that the "true nature" of the Vietnamese Communists has simply been strengthened and expanded "since the North Vietnamese authorities of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have gotten a good taste of the life in the South Vietnamese society which it inherited from the U.S. imperialists."

"While the husbands hold the power, the wives use the power to control and own the state and people's property," the broadcast said.

Pol Pot appears to have elevated a border conflict into a holy war between two Communist visions that cannot be reconciled.

(c) Los Angeles Times

Obituaries

Rudolf Kolisch, Violinist, Founded Touring Quartet

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP) — Rudolf Kolisch, 82, Austrian violinist and artist-in-residence at Boston's New England Conservatory of Music, died yesterday.

Born in Klamm, Austria, Mr. Kolisch studied violin at the Music Academy in Vienna and graduated in 1913 from the University of Vienna. He began his musical career as a stage conductor and violin virtuoso before founding the Kolisch Quartet in 1922.

The group toured Europe, Africa and South America extensively before disbanding in 1939, and was renowned for being the first to perform standard classics from memory and to feature contemporary music.

Mr. Kolisch was known as one of the world's best professional left-handed violinists. The performer lost the violin in his right hand because a childhood accident caused him to lose a portion of one of his left fingers.

James "Bob" Robertson

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 2 (UPI) — James "Bob" Robertson, 75, longtime leader and a founder of the West Coast longshoremen's union, died yesterday.

Mr. Robertson served as chief organizer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for three decades. He retired after serving as ILWU vice president.

Enoch Light

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP) — Enoch Light, 71, prominent band leader during the big band era and

a pioneer in stereo recording, died Monday. Two record companies founded by Mr. Light, Command Records and Project 3 Records, specialized in high fidelity and stereo recording.

Edward F. Flanagan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2 (AP) — Edward F. Flanagan, 70, track and field coach, died yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Flanagan coached at Los Angeles Junior College, Phillips Academy in Andover, Harvard University, Boston University, Dartmouth College, Brown University and Yale.

Cambodia Aides Watch Chinese Fleet Exercises

HONG KONG, Aug. 2 (UPI) — Cambodia's Defense Minister Son Sen and his top military aides flew to Chinese Navy headquarters yesterday to watch fleet exercises, the New China News Agency reported.

The visitors also attended a banquet in the evening held by the North China Sea Fleet to mark the People's Liberation Army's 51st birthday.

The trip to Chianan naval base, 260 miles south of Peking, coincided with the official disclosure by Peking of a visit by Cambodian Deputy Premier Teng Sary.

China's deputy chief of staff Wang Shun-jung escorted Mr. Son Sen and his aides on their tour, where they watched the fleet maneuvers from a warship, the agency said.

Asia 'Dominos' Forging New Links to U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP) — When Indochina fell in the spring of 1975, a wave of worry passed through the nearby states of Southeast Asia. This week, three years later, the victorious Communist regimes are warring and impoverished while the foreign ministers of the potential dominos, still independent and thriving, are coming to Washington to forge a new relationship with the United States.

Unlike the Johnson-Nixon era meetings with Asian leaders, the conference starting tomorrow at the State Department will center on trade and other economic matters rather than security concerns. With the participation of President Carter and five members of his Cabinet, the two days of meetings will provide a symbolic new start for the United States in the region of its greatest travail and most humiliating defeat.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — was founded in 1967, but did not amount to much until the U.S. withdrawal in Indochina left these countries to their own devices and concentrated the minds of their leaders on cooperative arrangements.

Attitudes Change

Until recently, the Communist powers in Asia condemned ASEAN as a puppet tool of imperialism. The United States, on the advice of senior career diplomats, ignored it as a "nonentity." Now attitudes have shifted all around.

China and the Soviet Union have

swallowed their opposition and are beginning to court the Southeast Asia group and its members. Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien said early last week during a swing through Southeast Asia, "We are prepared to hold discussions with each of the ASEAN member countries and the organization as a whole." He did not rule out the possibility that Vietnam

eventually might join ASEAN in some capacity.

In recent months ASEAN as a regional group arranged and carried out consultations, one after another, with Japan, Canada, the European Economic Community and Australia-New Zealand. Building on a lower-level meeting with a U.S. team last September in Manila, the Washington session

this week is seen as the capstone on ASEAN's international recognition.

"We want the Americans to see us collectively and to see the problems we all have, and to appreciate that economic stability is fundamental to political stability," said an Asian diplomat here who has been involved in preparations for the sessions. He said ASEAN leaders are prepared to ask for specific commitments from the United States on such matters as tariffs, investment and aid to the refugees from Indochina who have swarmed into several of the countries. Equally important, he added, will be the establishment of a general framework for U.S. involvement with the region and its group.

U.S. officials are not ready to approve the special trade preferences that ASEAN has requested, but there are plans to announce missions to the area by officials in the investment-guarantee field. Also planned is discussion of cooperative arrangements on energy, food, science and technology and a small amount of aid to ASEAN as an organization.

Post-Vietnam Trauma

"This will be the first time the U.S. government has tried to come to terms with Southeast Asia as a region since the fall of Saigon," said a senior U.S. diplomat involved in this week's sessions. "It's important that the participation is at an appropriately high level, and it's important for America to begin to see something in Southeast Asia as positive after 20 years of overcommitment in the area and three years of post-Vietnam trauma."

The combined population of the five ASEAN countries is 245 million, about the same as the United States and Canada combined. Their rubber, tin and other resources, including oil and gas in the case of Indonesia, as well as their geographic position on the sea lanes between the Middle East and Japan, add up to a position of importance.

As U.S. diplomats see it, economic progress and security in the ASEAN area can be a modest plus for Asia as a whole. Economic failure, political instability or the installation of hostile governments in the area could be a serious setback.

ASEAN is not a military pact or security organization, and its sponsorship of a Southeast Asian "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" has given the organization a somewhat neutralist image. The Philippines, however, is the site of major U.S. bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay that Manila expects to retain under renegotiated arrangements with the United States, and most of the ASEAN countries have made clear their desire for a continued U.S. military commitment in the Pacific.

"We do have problems and we are a varied group of countries, which don't see everything the same way," said an ASEAN nation ambassador here. "But we'd like to look after ourselves, with some help from the big brother we prefer, even if far away, rather than the big brothers we don't want." He said this week's meetings will be a test of the preferred "big brother" and his attitudes three years after the war most Americans want to forget.



THE NEW HOME OF A BANK ON THE MOVE

In downtown Frankfurt, on the banks of the River Main, stands the new DG BANK headquarters, the latest landmark of Germany's financial capital: We've moved to "Wiesenstrasse 10."

And it's not only in Germany that we're going places. DG BANK's worldwide activities are supported by an expanding network of branches, subsidiaries and affiliated banks in key centers of international finance.

We serve prime customers in all fields of commercial and investment banking: We grant and syndicate loans in any major currency with fixed or floating rates; we also manage or underwrite international bond issues.

As the liquidity manager and international arm for nearly 5,000 local and ten regional banks in the Federal Republic of Germany, DG BANK heads a system commanding consolidated total

assets of nearly DM 240 billion (the equivalent of US \$114 billion).

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, P.O. Box 2628, Wiesenstrasse 10, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, West Germany. Phone: (0611) 26 80-1, Telex: 0412291.

DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
THE BROADLY BASED BANK

Some of the ways in which being a woman affects a woman's professional life are superficial and laughable. The president doesn't kiss male Cabinet members when he sees them,' said one female Cabinet member.

Evolving Woman Power in Washington

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Because this city deals only in one commodity — power — it has been until very recently a man's town. Now this is changing gradually, and women in power are finding that their gender does not dilute their authority significantly although it does make a difference.

Some of the ways in which being a woman affects a woman's professional life are superficial and laughable. "The president doesn't kiss the male Cabinet members when he sees them," Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, said in an interview.

"One funny thing is that people help me up and down the stairs — the hand at the elbow," said Antonia Chaves, the assistant secretary of the Air Force for manpower, reserve affairs and installations. She is a trim woman who is a backpacker and rock climber.

Other things may be funny the first time, but the chuckle can get worn down by repetition. Anne Wexler, a special assistant to the president who is a former deputy underscretary of commerce, said that at dinner parties the man seated next to her was likely to smile and ask, "And what does your husband do?"

As it happens, her husband is Joseph Duffy, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Bouquet of Roses

"The other day," recalled Sally Shelton, the deputy assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, "the wife of a president of one of the Latin American countries was arriving in Washington, and there was a delegation to go out to meet her. I went, and it was suggested that I present her with a bouquet of roses," a ceremonial chore generally reserved for a small child or for the wife of a official.

Miss Shelton said, "I hit the ceiling" and asked if a male of like rank would have been asked to present the bouquet. "The guy said, 'No, you're right. I just didn't think.'"

Juanita Kreps, the secretary of commerce, recalled in an interview "an exchange I overheard between Patricia Harris and Zbigniew Brzezinski, which took place at the Gridiron dinner."

"It was about women," she said, "and Zbig declared that they were different," citing the fact that Mrs. Harris had just touched up her lipstick.

"My comment to that was that it worried me that the security of the nation was in the hands of a man who makes such fine judgments. It did seem to be kind of an odd way to carry on an argument."

On a more serious level, Mrs. Kreps said: "It would be easier, probably, to do this particular job as a man. It is dealing so largely with the business community,

which in turn is made up almost entirely of men. There is a kind of easy rapport among men. There have been times when, if I had been a man, I would have carried more authority. It's kind of easy to sidestep a woman."

Second-Class Job

A fellow Cabinet member, she said, once told her that Commerce was a "second-class job," the implication being that a woman could handle that job, but you'd never see a woman in State or Treasury.

"I think people probably react more negatively to my firmness than they would if I were male," Mrs. Harris said. "But I don't know. I am very firm. I don't know what the reaction would be if those same personality characteristics were found in a man. I doubt seriously they would be reacted to with some of the adjectives that are used."

For some women there are other potential problems — for Mrs. Chaves, that of being a civilian in the Pentagon; for Mrs. Harris, that of being black; for Miss Shelton, who is 32 years old, that of youth. And they were all careful to say that some of the difficulties they had encountered might be attributable to those factors as much as to their being female.

Even in the "male bastion" of the military, Mrs. Chaves said, "once they see that you're a professional, really committed," the fact that one is a woman tends to become unimportant. "But," she added with a grin, "when I get really tough and substantive, they say, 'Yes, sir!'"

The Extra Mile

Miss Shelton can remember only one occasion — which she did not want to discuss in detail — in which I'm certain that my gender was a problem. But she added: "Sometimes, I get so tired of having to go the extra mile, to be supergood. Women just have to perform a little bit better than the average, they're constantly being judged, constantly on stage, being watched very closely for weakness, lack of toughness."

And Mrs. Chaves said: "You can't fail in the stereotyped ways. You're on display to a certain extent; any mistake is likely to be noticed. But in the end, here, people do judge you by performance."

Mrs. Kreps summed up the situation by saying: "It will be a long time before women at all levels, high to low — whatever that means — will be treated as full participants in the jobs they're holding. We should be able to lose our tempers without having it attributed to our gender, be as aggressive as men without being dubbed a shrew."

Then she chuckled and said: "I'd like to get to the point where I can be just as mediocre as a man."



Patricia Harris: "I think people probably react more negatively to my firmness . . ."

World of Opportunity for Women

By Elizabeth M. Fowlcr

NEW YORK (NYT) — Careers for women in international business have increased substantially in recent years, and the future looks even brighter.

That was the message carried by Mrs. Chaves at a one-day seminar on Women in International Business sponsored recently by the Chase World Information Corp., a subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

"We just briefed a woman going to Paris for SmithKline Corp. as a marketing manager; her name is Meryl Maxwell," said Alison Lanier, president of Overseas Briefing Associates in an interview. In addition, she said, her company, which specializes in helping corporations select and train persons for overseas jobs, has a year or so ago briefed a woman who was going to be head accounting operations for Union Carbide Corp. in Indonesia.

Many international areas, Miss Lanier said, are opening for women: in agricultural companies with international business; in banks that are expanding international operations, in insurance companies that are doing more work abroad and in "turnkey" operations.

In turnkey operations, companies can supply entire housing developments to developing coun-

tries, such as Saudi Arabia, that need large housing projects for their own people or for foreign nationals.

Last Curtain

"These involve prefabs down to the last curtain and to pictures on the wall," she said, and such ventures require women designers and interior decorators, relocation specialists and family affairs advisers, along with economists, statisticians, accountants and others.

Other turnkey projects involve hotels and hospitals, requiring a variety of skills — far different from the day when most of the women working abroad were teachers in American schools or those run by the armed forces.

"There are also good opportunities for women in the nonprofit world," she said, such as the World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and various United Nations organizations.

Basically there are three types of job areas for Americans in the international fields — those that require a period of residence and work in a foreign nation, jobs that require a person based in the United States to spend a large amount of time abroad and those that involve working on international aspects from offices in the United States.

Betty Baldwin, now director of corporate recruiting for Estee Lauder, the cosmetics company, described her experiences a year ago as a vice president for Citibank in Mexico City, where she went for a year to train someone to

take over personnel operations there for the 400-person Citibank staff. At the time she was the only woman manager on that level in the bank's Mexico City operation, but there were two young women officers.

Glass Box

"Women have to prove themselves twice as much as men," she said. "It's as if we are in a glass box closely watched."

Both agree that knowledge of some languages can help women in international jobs, although Miss Lanier and Mrs. Baldwin had only a quick course in Spanish before her Mexican assignment. French and Spanish are probably the two best basic languages for international jobs, but Arabic is a big help in areas of the new housing developments in the Middle East.

Alice Hammerli, who directs Chase's world conferences, said that "technical or functional specialization — and excellence — become critical assets" for women aiming at an international career.

"Once some international experience has been gained, specialization in terms of region does not seem to be either desirable or necessary," she said.

Elizabeth Kelleher, deputy manager of human resource development for Mobil Oil Corp.'s international division, said that the "normal entry" for international jobs for women was not through the international division but through doing a good job in some specialty in the company.

Design-Your-Own Sightseeing

London's Personal Tours In Silver-Topped Cabs

By Gary Yerkey

LONDON (IHT) — Like many other good ideas, it was born of discontent. "It gets awfully tiresome bearing the same thing over and over. Take me to the Victoria Station," this complaint went. And so, several years ago, some London cabbies sitting around between fares and crabbing about the monotony of their work came up with an idea that has since changed not only their everyday lives but the lives of some visitors to London as well.

"We specialize in personal sightseeing tours," explained John Rothery, one of the founders and now public relations officer of London Taxi Guides Ltd., "which means that visitors to the city can design their own tours. We had three art teachers from the U.S. recently, for example, and all they wanted to see were the London museums. So we gave them an in-depth tour."

That those London cabbies belonging to LTG — some 70 out of more than 11,000 taxi drivers in the city — could offer educational and entertaining tours on any aspect of London's capital is believable. LTG members are regular cabbies when not on an assignment for the organization and must know more about London and its environs than most anyone else including the highly respected Registered London Guides.

To become part of LTG, not only do the taxi drivers have to pass the rigorous examination given by the London Tourist Board to aspiring Registered London Guides, which is preceded by a six-month course on city and national history, architecture, theater and government; they must already be licensed and widely experienced London taxi drivers. And that is not an honor easily gained. London cabbies are commonly recognized to be the most knowledgeable in the world. It takes at least two years of learning every building and street in the city to become one.

"Moreover," said Mr. Rothery, "to set their cabs off from the rest of the all-black London fleet, the LTG drivers painted the tops of their cabs silver. "It was also a gesture to the Queen's jubilee," Mr. Rothery said. Since then, business has boomed. Within

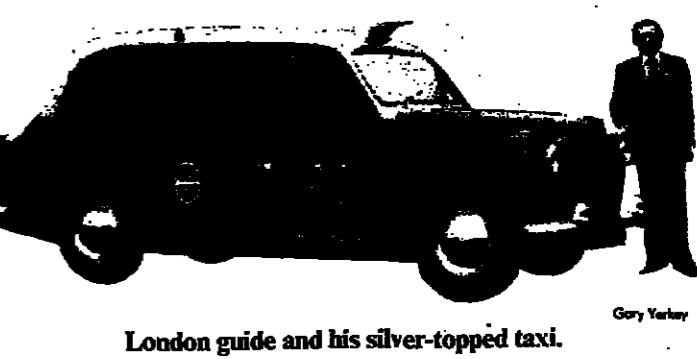
"those visitors to London who use our service actually get to know at least one Londoner." He was, like his fellow LTG cabbies, born in London, and until six years ago he lived here. But now ("mainly because of my wife and two young daughters") he commutes from the suburbs — in his cab. He has been a taxi driver for nine years. He works as a regular driver and interrupts his routine when the LTG central booking office calls him on his radio to take a guided tour.

Wide Range

For customers without a special interest and who merely want to be "shown around," LTG offers its own wide range of planned tours of London or the surrounding countryside, or both, including a two-hour "Easy Rider" trip around London (\$15 for the standard four-seat taxi); a seven-hour tour of Windsor Castle, Eton and Hampton Court (\$30); a full-day tour of London (\$30); Brighton (\$35); Stratford-upon-Avon (\$20) and other cities.

Last year, to set their cabs off from the rest of the all-black London fleet, the LTG drivers painted the tops of their cabs silver. "It was also a gesture to the Queen's jubilee," Mr. Rothery said. Since then, business has boomed. Within the past year, the organization has had to double its force to keep pace with demand, partly brought on by excellent publicity, including feature articles in *Gourmet Magazine* and *Saturday Review*. But Mr. Rothery, watching another bus load of sightseers pass, thinks perhaps that it has had as much to do with an excellent idea whose time has come. "Whatever the reason," he added, "I don't complain about my job as much anymore."

(London Taxi Guides, Ltd., London booking office, 18 Bleeding Road, London SW 20 JF 9. Telephone 01-542-4355.)



Gary Yerkey
London guide and his silver-topped taxi.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Head of Finance £12,000 plus Mediterranean base

This post is designed to attract a professional who wishes to build on his experience in Arabic speaking countries and develop in an expanding climate.

The company, a subsidiary of NL Industries Inc., New Jersey, (turnover £850,000,000) specialises in oil field services. Turnover in the Eastern Hemisphere Division of NL Baroid has more than doubled since 1976.

The key task in this appointment is to take charge of the function in an oil producing country and strengthen the accounting and reporting disciplines. The task should take about three years. Further career options will then open. Rewards and benefits are generous and should facilitate capital saving.

If you consider you have the appropriate experience and qualifications, write for an application form or send a career resume to:

Frank Abercrombie,
Manager, Employee Relations,
Eastern Hemisphere Operations,
NL Baroid/NL Industries Inc.,
Academy House,

26/28 Sackville St.,
London W1X 2QL

DIVISION MANAGER FRANCE

Major multinational engineering and manufacturing corporation has excellent position available for an experienced division director.

Responsibilities will include active participation in the formulation and the ultimate management of a major industrial facility being established in France for the manufacture of high-technology components used on automotive and commercial diesel engines.

Formal engineering training and previous experience with diesel or passenger car engine/vehicle manufacturing or similar high-volume, high-technology industry is desirable. Multilingual capability (French, German, English) is essential.

Inquiries will be held in the strictest confidence. Interviews will be conducted in the immediate future. Interested candidates should submit a resume of their education, personal, work and salary history to:

Write to the newspaper
who will forward under ref. 80499



Large American Company
with facilities throughout Europe

is hiring a

PILOT

for its European airship operation.

- Must have F.A.A. commercial pilot license with instrument rating
- Airship training provided
- French nationality preferred but common market nationals may apply
- Must be willing to relocate to Rome and travel extensively throughout Europe under an international working contract (fringe benefits and pension plan provided).

Send resume in English and recent photograph to:
GOODYEAR BLIMP EUROPA INC.
C/o Cie Francaise GOODYEAR, avenue de la Chataigneraie,
92506 RUEIL MALMAISON CEDEX.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

We are looking for

BROKERS

in all countries to sell shares of an old and well-renowned Swiss trade and real estate company, not quoted on the Stock Market.

Interesting conditions.

Write under reference 7.18-118192,

PUBLICITAS - CH 1211 GENEVE 3.

\$200,000
(base compensation + usual benefits and generous incentive)

PRESIDENT - EUROPEAN OPERATIONS

Multinational enterprise seeks outstanding craft-conscious president and chief executive officer to head its European operations. Executives who possess a fluent command of the English, French, and German languages with established general management credentials, first-hand knowledge of the European market and the ability to relate products and services in a multi/division business environment will find this opportunity most attractive. If you have demonstrated a superior business management capability, if you are an aggressive leader who can relate well to people, all levels — subordinates and customers alike — please forward your resume including earnings history and private telephone number of which you may be reached in early August to the box number indicated below.

As part of the interview, we will request to see your financial statement. In filling this important post, we assure all respondents that their resumes will be promptly acknowledged. The credentials of a qualified executive will only be presented to our client after an interview with a member of our professional staff and by mutual agreement.

Box D 1,158, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Philosophical Greeks Shrug Off Onassis Marriage

By William Claiborne

ATHENS, Aug. 2 (WP) — The French seem more and more to be spreading their annual vacation over various months instead of concentrating it all in August. Perhaps it is only because of the rotten weather this summer, but, in contrast to recent years, quite a few wine bistros in Paris are remaining open part or all of August.

Le Pere Tranquille (30 Avenue du Maine, Paris 15) having closed most of July is open throughout August except Sundays and holidays (as are the others listed here, unless otherwise indicated). The wines to drink there in this season are the whites: Touraine Sauvignon and a very good Graves. There is also a *claire fermier* and a fixed-meal lunch is served on reservation only (Telephone: 222-8812).

You can make a lunch or supper of the cold plates (such as smoked salmon and *foie gras*) at L'Ecluse (15 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6), also open all month. The wines served here are from Bordeaux, but the dry whites, from the Loire, are the summer drinks here, too. especially an outstanding

La Tarte (24 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 4) reopens Aug. 23. It has the broadest range of wines of any Paris wine bistro, including several roses from the Loire and Rhone, white Cheverny Sauvignon, Sancerre, Pouilly-Fume, Muscadet, Macon, a remarkable sweet Bonnezeaux, and a very cheap Cotes-du-Ventoux red that is deliciously light and fruity served cool. Although it comes from the sun-baked Rhone Valley, it is grown at an altitude of 700 meters, which explains its lightness. La Tarte closes Tuesdays but is open Sundays.

"It Doesn't Matter if They Love"

between the poor little rich girl and the Bolshovik.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1978

FINANCE

U.K. to Raise Tax on North Sea Oil Profits

By William Kuczewicz

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ) — Britain has decided to substantially increase its share of oil companies' revenues generated by North Sea oil, despite industry warnings that such a move could damage future exploration.

Joe Barnett, chief secretary to the Treasury, announcing the proposals today, insisted that the measures would leave a "more than adequate return to the oil companies and a better return to the public." He said that he did not believe "for one moment" the plan would slow exploration or development of the North Sea.

But, the director general of the U.K. Offshore Operators Association George Williams described the proposals as "madness" and said it was an alarming and adverse development."

Meanwhile, the Department of Energy announced a sixth round of offshore exploration and production licensing, covering 46 blocks including for the first time areas in the southwestern approaches near French waters. The number of blocks on offer is significantly lower than in previous rounds and the areas are believed to be prospectively less attractive.

Regarding the government tax proposals, Mr. Barnett said that the overall government "take" from North Sea oil would be boosted to around 75 percent from just under 70 percent. Between now and the mid-1980s government revenues will be boosted by a total of £2 billion if the plans are implemented, he calculated. By the mid-1980s, government revenues from North Sea petroleum would total about \$4.4 billion per year.

The proposals, which require House of Commons approval, call for a boost in the petroleum revenue tax (PRT) on oil companies' profits from North Sea operations to 60 percent after Dec. 31 from its current level of 45 percent. Under the scheme, the first payments would be due in November 1979 and revenue from PRT would be about £170 million in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1980.

PRT is aside from normal U.K. corporation tax and royalties on North Sea oil production equivalent to 12.5 percent. But, so far, oil companies

have avoided paying any PRT because of a clause which allows them to deduct up to 17.5 percent of capital investment before PRT is due. This 7.5 percent "uplift" was designed to help companies meet the cost of interest on loans for capital equipment used in North Sea development. From now on, however, the government proposes to reduce this "uplift" to 3.5 percent.

The government plans to reduce from next January the oil allowance free of PRT that each field gets. This would be cut to 0.5 million metric tons a year from 1 million long tons. (A metric ton equals 0.98421 long tons.) "The oil allowance at its new level," Mr. Barnett said, "will continue to be of particular value to small fields."

The new arrangements, he admitted, will mean that newer North Sea fields will have a lower return on capital employed. These fields are also likely to be more costly and of more marginal interest than such major finds as the Forties field. Therefore, some industry sources complained, that "the government appears to be almost encouraging oil companies to run away from the North Sea."

Nonetheless, Mr. Barnett said the government is satisfied that the changes will achieve a "better balance" between public and private interests in North Sea revenues. The proposals are expected to be included in next year's finance bill, to be announced next spring.

Energy Secretary Tony Benn said that "the size of the [new licensing] round reflects the government's strategy that there will be more frequent rounds but with fewer blocks on offer in each." The current offer of 46 blocks compares with 71 blocks in the previous round.

Once again, British National Oil Corp. will hold at least a 51-percent interest in all new licenses. The state-owned oil company will also be operator during exploration in six predesignated blocks.

On the London Stock Exchange, shares fell following the tax announcement. "Oils are taking a dive," said one broker.

British Petroleum was at 844 pence, compared with 856 earlier in the day, and Shell Transport was at 563, down from 576 earlier.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Colonial Agrees to Grand Union Bid

Colonial Stores Inc. has given up its fight against a tender offer from Grand Union Co. by accepting a \$35-a-share bid — worth in all about \$133 million. The merger will create the eighth largest U.S. supermarket chain and give Grand Union a presence in most of the northeast and southeast. The board of the Atlanta-based supermarket chain voted to approve the Grand Union offer after it added \$5 a share to the original bid made June 29. Until now, Colonial had vigorously opposed the takeover. The Federal Trade Commission has said that the marriage "is the type of merger that . . . raises serious questions" but has not made any moves to block it. Grand Union is a unit of Cavenham, the European supermarket and food-processing concern owned by Générale Occidentale, a French holding company owned by Sir James Goldsmith.

AEG's Turnover Stagnates

First-half turnover of AEG Telefunken stagnated at year-earlier levels. The company reports a 3-percent increase in foreign turnover was offset by a 2-

percent decline in domestic turnover. The growth in foreign sales was due to AEG subsidiaries than exports. Orders to foreign subsidiaries were up 7 percent, while exports from the parent increased only 1 percent — its smallest increase in exports since 1971 due to the "overvalued" Deutsche mark. First-half order inflow stood approximately at its 1977 level of 6.3 billion DM. However, domestic orders rose 8 percent, while foreign orders dropped 9 percent. AEG expects this year's order inflow to reach between 14.5 billion and 15 billion DM, compared to 15 billion DM last year.

Allied Breweries Sells Forte Stake

Allied Breweries Ltd. has sold its shareholding in Trust Houses Forte, the U.K. hotels and restaurant group. Allied's total holding of 21.5 million shares was sold by agreement with the company and in conjunction with chairman Sir Charles Forte. Allied realized \$48.37 million, representing 25 pence a share. The proceeds will be used for the further development of Allied's business, it says. The shares have been placed through the market with institutional investors, Allied adds.

Taiwan, Bankers Dispute Loan Terms

HONG KONG, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ) — Taiwan and its foreign bankers are engaged in a high-stakes contest of nerves over a \$300-million loan that would represent the nation's largest commercial bank borrowing.

Bankers were so eager for Taiwan's business that they lined up the credit last month — without receiving final approvals from the Ministry of Finance. Now, some ministry officials are trying to hold out for more favorable terms, and some bankers fear the transaction could fall through.

One banker calls the confrontation a "serious test." While foreign bankers are desperately trying to hold the line against a further slide in profit margins on big international bank loans, Taiwan feels it could win more favorable terms. However, the country is facing some tactical difficulties arranging financing at a time when many banks do not want to do business with the nation for fear of offending China.

The contest pits finance ministry officials against the most powerful New York banks — including Morgan Guaranty, Citicorp and Chase Manhattan — which are leading the biggest portion of the credit. They are in a potentially awkward position.

"If the big boys get their thing canceled" after signing up other banks, says one banker at a smaller institution, "they're not going to

look so good." But the contest also represents a gamble for Taiwan — one that another banker calls "a very dangerous macho game."

At the center of the dispute is a \$299.7-million credit that involves two separate loans for the state-owned Taiwan Power Corp. One loan, for \$99.7 million, managed by Bank of America's merchant banking arm, Bank Asia Ltd., is to fund part of Taiwan's third nuclear power project. The second, for \$200 million, managed by Morgan, Citicorp and Chase, is for Taiwan Power's general development program.

Although the two loans began as separate transactions, they are being marketed as a single package because Taiwan Power did not want two credits in the market at the same time. They carry terms that are among the most favorable that Taiwan has ever received. Interest on both credits floats at 7% point over the London interbank offered rate. Both run for about eight years and each carries a commitment fee of 1/4 percent. Taiwan is paying the managers a management fee understood to be about 1/4 or 1/2 percent.

Ministry officials are not so worried about the \$99.7-million portion of the loan, intended to finance purchases in conjunction with U.S. Export-Import Bank credits. But the ministry is both worried by the \$200-million loan. With Taiwan holding a comfortable mar-

gin of reserves, officials question whether a general purpose borrowing by Taiwan Power makes sense.

In addition, they contend that the nation probably could obtain funding at a narrower interest rate margin and for a longer period.

"We think the rates and terms offered for the loans are a little too high," says Vice Finance Minister C.M. Wang.

Some bankers say Richard Chi, director of the ministry's monetary affairs department, is particularly adamant that Taiwan ought to be getting a more favorable deal in the current market. He has earned a reputation as a particularly stiff negotiator with foreign banks and has been working to put Taiwan's financings on an overall more favorable footing.

In holding out for more favorable terms, bankers warn, Taiwan is taking something of a gamble.

There are already signs that pressure could be building that would move the terms of international bank loans against borrowers.

Bank demand in the U.S. domestic market is picking up and regional U.S. banks, which in recent years have shown strong support for Taiwan, are doing a robust business at home and are not looking as avidly as before for overseas business.

The big East Coast money center banks are not yet seeing as much of a surge in domestic loan demand, but some bankers say Taiwan runs the risk of angering them.

Because many Europeans shy away from doing business with Taiwan for political reasons, the big U.S. money-center banks and one or two Canadian banks are the only major lenders likely to rush into Taiwan for major new business in the current market.

One possibility is that the \$300-million loan would be offered for syndication without a government guarantee. This would be a feather in the cap of Taiwan Power as few major loans are made to borrowers in developing countries without specific government guarantees. An unguaranteed credit would probably carry an interest rate floating at 7% point over the interbank rate during the first few years and move up to 1 point in the later years.

Sweden Said to Recover From Economic Decline

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (NYT) — Employees of private business was reached in March, granting increases of only 1.9 percent this year and 4.4 percent next year — far below the hectic days from 1974 to 1976, when industrial wages jumped 50 percent. For an hour's work, Swedish employers last year paid an average of \$8.91, the highest in the world. Wage restraint is critical in the years ahead if Sweden is to fight its way back into the world market where its products have become uncompetitive against cheaper goods from Australia, Canada, the Far East and Latin America.

Some wonder, however, whether the problems are not deeper-seated. Swedish shipbuilding, steel, iron ore, machine tools and pulp and paper — the source of the postwar prosperity that built this country's extensive welfare system — have suffered permanent damage. Unless the shipbuilding and steel industries can re-establish a technological edge, said a government official, they may founder.

No one expects a repetition of last year's bleak industrial picture, when the total profits of companies listed on the Stockholm exchange fell 90 percent, the gross national product dropped 2.4 percent and industrial investment declined 17 percent. A cross section of business leaders expects profits to rebound (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

in the coming year. Swedish prosperity — increased 15 percent, while imports fell 1 percent.

Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin's government has also tamed inflation. The cost-of-living index went up only 0.1 percent in June — the smallest increase in five years. So far this year, prices have risen only 4.4 percent, in contrast to 8.3 percent in the comparable period last year.

A wage settlement covering all

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1978

Page 7

Canada Sets Cut in Taxes And Outlays

Trudeau Announces

Shift in Priorities

OTTAWA, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced plans last night to cut taxes and government spending as part of a major reordering of government priorities.

"We will be cutting \$Can.2 billion (\$1.77 billion) from current and planned expenditures." Much of this money, he said, will be switched to the government's new economic priorities.

He also announced that there will not be an election at this time. "I think most Canadians would agree that it is more important to work on the fundamental problems of the economy," he added.

Hours before his speech, the government announced further price increases for natural gas that will add \$20 to \$30 annually to some fuel bills.

Explaining his economic strategy, Mr. Trudeau said that "we must reduce the size of government and use the resources to sustain growth." To achieve this goal, he said, the government will announce new initiatives in coming weeks. He "pledged" that the government will find the necessary resources and political will to stimulate the economy toward meeting the government's target of 5 percent real, or inflation-adjusted, growth this year.

He also promised to increase employment, stimulate new industrial investment and to provide further assistance for the elderly. "We will finance this new program, by cutting from within, by using only saved resources to stimulate the economy," he said.

"We will achieve zero growth this year in the federal public service and there will be an actual reduction in the number of civil servants next year," he added. He also declared that the government will be "very tough" in state sector wage negotiations. The public sector will not lead the private sector in wages and benefits, he said.

Mr. Trudeau said his government will remove the intrusions of many government policies and regulations from individuals and businesses. In some cases, he said, this will mean returning functions to the private sector.

Dow Soars to Record '78 High

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (Reuters) —

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced ahead today in the heaviest trading since early June, propelled by hopes that interest rates may plateau and inflation moderate over the rest of the year.

The Dow Jones Jones Industrial

and Coca-Cola, which reported improved second-quarter net, added 1/2 to 434.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also advanced with the market value index up 2.01 to 156.38.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were irregularly lower and corn and oats substantially lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1/4 to 5 1/2 cents; corn off 4 1/2 to 6; oats off 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; and soybeans off 2 1/2 to 7 1/2.

Profit-Taking Lifts Dollar Against Yen in Europe

LONDON, Aug. 2 (ap-dj) — The

price of \$203.75 per ounce, down 90 cents from yesterday.

After opening in Europe at around its intraday record low of 184 yen on news that Japanese export letters of credit showed another big increase in July from a year earlier, the dollar edged higher during the day to close at 186.10 yen, up from 185.85 yesterday.

Dealers attributed the reversal mainly to profit-taking on the yen's 8.1-percent advance in the previous seven days.

In addition, it is widely expected in Tokyo that the government will soon impose controls on short-term capital inflows. These inflows are said to have totaled about \$1 billion in the second half of July alone, the New York Times reported.

Though the Bank of Japan purchased an estimated \$1.20 billion in Tokyo, the dollar ended there at a record low in that market of 184.65 yen, down from 187.95.

In European trading, the dollar fell to 1.7110 Swiss francs, a record end-of-day low and down from 1.7215 yesterday.

Although the dollar was firm against the Deutsche mark for most of the day, late selling from New York brought the rate down at the close to 2.0385 DM from 2.0410 late yesterday. The dollar also eased against the French franc to 4.3595 from 4.3650. Sterling rose to \$1.9282 from \$1.9255.

While the dollar's movements in the foreign exchange market have not been particularly sensitive to interest-rate developments, dealers said that a peaking out of U.S. interest rates at levels well below the underlying rate of U.S. inflation could add to the dollar's weakness.

Consequently, a decline in short-term dollar interest rates today was cited as another cause for concern about the outlook. In the interbank money market, three-month Eurodollar rates fell to 8.38 percent offered from 8.63 percent yesterday while the six-month rate eased to 8.81 from 8.94 percent.

Reserves Up For Britain

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ) —

Britain's reserves rose \$193 million in July to \$16.735 billion, the highest point since January, said today.

The underlying inflow of reserves, net of official borrowing and repayments, was \$328 million — the first monthly underlying inflow since February — compared with a \$48-million outflow in June and a \$728-million outflow in May.

The underlying increase in reserves reflects in part intervention on the foreign-exchange market by the Bank of England in support of the dollar in July. The pound rose during the month to \$1.9325 on July 31 from \$1.8605 on June 30, while its trade-weighted index rose to 62.5 (end-1971 equals 100) from 61.5.

The underlying increase in reserves compares with a fall of \$119 million in June and marks the first rise in the total since January, when the nation's reserves peaked at \$20.868 billion.

"We think the rates and terms offered for the loans are a little too high," says Vice Finance Minister C.M. Wang.

Some bankers say Richard Chi, director of the ministry's monetary affairs department, is particularly adamant that Taiwan ought to be getting a more favorable deal in the current market. He has earned a reputation as a particularly stiff negotiator with foreign banks and has been working to put Taiwan's financings on an overall more favorable footing.

In holding out for more favorable terms, bankers warn, Taiwan is taking something of a gamble.

There are already signs that pressure could be building that would move the terms of international bank loans against borrowers.

Industry sources say unofficial figures put June output at about 1.6 million barrels a day, down from the 1.7-million average maintained through the first five months of this year. They attributed the decline to marketing problems rather than constraints on production capacity.

Analysts have been anticipating marketing difficulties, largely because of a world glut in oil and competition from Alaska crude and other factors affecting Indonesian sales to the U.S. West Coast.

Sources say Pertamina is looking for "alternative" markets to augment its traditional customers in the United

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 2

12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock													
Close			Prev			Close			Prev			Close			Prev			Close			Close			Close			Close										
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Out.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Out.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E						
345	255	ACF	2.10	5.8	9	183	344	3614	3496+16	226	255	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
21	156	ACM	1.24	4.5	9	220	194	194	194	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
154	156	ACM	1.24	4.5	9	220	194	194	194	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
45	220	ACM	1.41	4.5	9	210	194	194	194	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
273	178	ACM	1.45	4.5	9	249	256	256	256	256	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
125	79	ATO	1.41	3.7	174	134	134	134	134	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
303	178	ATO	1.41	3.7	174	134	134	134	134	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
264	11	ATM	1.11	3.5	9	45	121	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
254	146	ADM	0.04	8	7	14	46	46	46	46	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
13	114	ADM	1.11	9.1	7	121	126	126	126	126	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
47	114	ADM	1.11	9.1	7	121	126	126	126	126	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
223	124	ADM	2.01	5	8	118	125	125	125	125	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
44	31	ADM	1.23	5.1	5	248	43	43	43	43	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
152	124	ADM	1.23	5.1	5	248	43	43	43	43	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
40	154	ADM	1.23	5.1	5	248	43	43	43	43	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
205	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
206	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	
207	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
208	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
209	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
210	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	239	239	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
211	213	ADM	1.01	4.2	5	248	239	239	23																												

Braves Rout Reds

Fastball Halts Rose Streak

By Thomas Boswell

ATLANTA, Aug. 2 (WP) — Long after the game was over, and the streak was over, the crowd of 31,139 stood in Atlanta Stadium chanting "Pete Rose, Pete Rose."

Rose stalked to bat with two out in the ninth inning to try to keep his 44-game hitting streak — equal to the second longest in history — alive.

But Gene Garber, the relief master of the Braves, flashed a 2-2 fastball over Rose's flying bat and the end arrived.

On a night when the lowly Braves got 21 hits in a 16-4 triumph — every cheap bloop and seeing-eye grounder finding a hole — Rose smashed the ball on the nose twice and got nothing.

The men who will go down in

baseball history stopping Rose were rookie starter Larry McWilliams and the veteran Garber, each of whom retired him twice on his 0-for-4 night. Rose also walked to lead off the game and scored a run.

In the third inning, Rose hit a shot back through the middle that McWilliams stabbed at and snagged unconsciously. In the seventh, off Garber, Rose hit a bullet directly at third baseman Bob Horner.

Though the center-field telecast told the crowd to chant "Gene, Gene" after Rose's streak and the game ended simultaneously on his final strikeout, the throng instead thundered "Pete, Pete" until Rose, dressed in a red T-shirt, emerged to take a last bow.

In the top of the fifth, leading

off, Rose got ahead in the count, but chopped an easy ground out to short, one of his few weakly hit balls in week.

From the beginning of his streak, Rose hit almost exclusively line drives and hard grounders, with an occasional long fly. In 198 plate appearances in 45 games, Rose hit just one pop-up to the infield — an astonishing statistic.

In those 198 trips, Rose had three strikeouts, one pop-up, 12 walks. All the rest were strikes that had a chance of finding a hole or an outfield gap.

Once more in the seventh inning, Rose smashed a ball that had every chance to be a hit.

With a man on first and one out, Atlanta third baseman Horner, whom Rose said he would test, was two steps inside the bag, forbidding a bunt.

Rose worked the count to 2-2. Other third basemen in that situation (Atlanta ahead, 9-4) might have continued to deny Rose the two-strike bunt hit, just to stop the streak. Horner, instead, played fundamental baseball, retreating 20 feet. Had Horner stayed put, Rose's liner probably would have cleared him.

Instead, the ball streaked straight to Horner's head-high glove. This time Rose did not applaud.

His team was losing, his time was running out, and for the first tim in weeks a crowd was loudly rooting for him to be stopped.

Rose retreated to his seat on the dugout's top step, occasionally smacking his hand against a post, waiting for the ninth inning and its moment of truth and bitter disappointment.

Rose surpassed Tommy Holmes' modern National League record of hitting safely in 37 consecutive games, tied Willie Winkler for the all-time NL mark of 44 and was planning to attempt Joe DiMaggio's major league record of 56 games.



Pete Rose walks from plate in dejection after striking out, thus ending his 44-game hitting streak.

Boston Fades as Hitters Flail Through a Slump

By Barry Lorge

BOSTON, Aug. 2 (WP) — Listen my children and you shall hear, the sound of a pall in the home of the Red Sox.

The beloved Red Sox who led the American League East by a remarkable 10 games just three weeks ago, suddenly have found themselves in the grip of a slump.

Last night they were battered by the Chicago White Sox 5-2, on an evening as damp and dreary as the Sox's faithful's current mood.

Mike Proly (2-0) begrimed his hosts only six hits in hurling a complete game in his first major league start. Boston starter Luis Tiant (7-4), who has not won a game since June 24, was foiled in his eighth attempt at his eighth victory.

The loss was the 11th in 14 games for the Red Sox. It was also their third setback in five games of a brief homestand they hoped would turn them around before they went back on the road for two games at New York, and three even more vital ones at Milwaukee over the weekend.

Boston's seemingly comfortable lead has been cut to 4½ games, and an unaccustomed, incurious silence has emanated from Fenway Park in recent days.

The Red Sox players are saying it ain't so, but the fans are worried. Boston is holding its collective breath, its baseball-mad populace hoping through the silence that they will not have to endure the sad refrain of so many New England summers — the sickening sound of the Olde Towne Team self-destructing.

A month back, when the Bosox

were making the Baltimore Orioles, the Milwaukee Brewers, the hated New York Yankees and their other AL East rivals look like so many in a thoroughbred race, Fenway Park routinely became a joyous echo chamber every time the team played at home.

The 33,502 seats still are packed almost to capacity every night — a crowd of 30,020 sat through the drizzle last night — but the thrill is gone.

The difference is that the Red Sox, who went to the plate the first half of the season as eagerly as a hungry dog does to a plate of ham, simply haven't been hitting.

Jim Rice, who led the league in his (.322), slugged (.578), and home runs (24) going into last night's game, has been bothered by a bruised left foot.

George Scott, the erstwhile "Boomer," broke an 0-for-25 slump Monday, but he also went 0-for-3 yesterday and was greeted with an increasing crescendo of boos every time he came up.

Designated hitter Carl Yastrzemski, who returned to the cleanup spot in the lineup last night after missing five games with back spasms that hospitalized him, laced the first pitch Proly threw him to the 379-foot marker in left center for a run-scoring double.

That brought a thundering ovation, but it was short-lived. Back-to-back home runs by Lamar Johnson (a two-run, lazy arc job into the left-field net) and Bob Molinaro (an opposite field liner into the Red Sox bullpen) brought back the silence, and it lingered the rest of the game.

At Boston, Bill Buckner hit a pair of run-scoring singles, helping Chicago beat St. Louis, 4-2. Buckner drove in a three-run third and delivered an insurance run in the seventh with a single after pinch-hitter Gene Clines had singled, stolen second and moved to third on a throwing error by catcher Ted Simmons.

Cabell hit Moffitt's first pitch up the middle for the game-winning runs.

Mets 5, Phillies 1

At Philadelphia, John Stearns hit his 12th home run — a two-run shot in the seventh inning — to lead New York to a 5-1 triumph over Philadelphia. Stearns' home run was a 1-1 tie and enabled reliever Kevin Kobel (2-2) to pick up the victory over Steve Carlton, who has lost 11 of 20 decisions.

Expos 4, Pirates 3

At Montreal, Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer in a four-run second inning to lead Montreal to its third consecutive victory, a 4-3 triumph over Pittsburgh. Warren Cromartie led off the second with a single.

Tigers 3, Blue Jays 2

At San Diego, Derrel Thomas singled with one out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to score

game-off loser Jim Bibby (6-5). Advanced to second on an infield out, moved to third on a single by Chris Speier and scored on winning pitcher Steve Rogers' squeeze bunt. Dave Cash's single scored Speier and Dawson followed with his 19th homer.

Cabs 4, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Bill Buckner hit a pair of run-scoring singles, helping Chicago beat St. Louis, 4-2. Buckner drove in a three-run third and delivered an insurance run in the seventh with a single after pinch-hitter Gene Clines had singled, stolen second and moved to third on a throwing error by catcher Ted Simmons.

Padres 1, Dodgers 0

At San Diego, Derrel Thomas singled with one out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to score

pinch-runner Bill Almon from third base and give San Diego its eighth victory in a row, 1-0, over Los Angeles. Pinch-hitter Jerry Turner opened the ninth with an infield hit and Almon ran for him. Dave Winfield singled to center to put Almon at third and Oscar Gamble was walked intentionally to fill the bases against loser Burri Hooton (11-8).

Mariners 13, Twins 6

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell's pinch single in the seventh inning scored Rick Manning from third and lifted Cleveland to a 2-1 victory over Kansas City.

Indians 2, Royals 1

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell's pinch single in the seventh inning scored Rick Manning from third and lifted Cleveland to a 2-1 victory over Kansas City.

Yankees 8, Rangers 1

At New York, Catfish Hunter knocked out in his last start after facing just six batters and giving up six runs, pitched eighth innings and combined with Sparky Lyle for a four-hitter in helping New York to an 8-1 victory over Texas.

A's 1, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Rick Langford tossed a three-hitter and struck out a career-high 11 batters in pitching Oakland to a 1-0 victory over California and moving the team to a tie with California for second place in the American League West.

Patriots' Francis Thrives on Heresy and Perfection

By William N. Wallace

SMITHFIELD, R.I., Aug. 2 (NYT) — "I hate training camp," Russ Francis, the all-pro tight end of the New England Patriots, is not alone in expressing this sentiment, but is better than most at articulating his dislikes. Furthermore, he is such a good football player he can get away with such heresies.

He dislikes meetings, a staple of training camps. "Especially meetings held just to have meetings," he said while sitting on a bench next to a parking lot here at Bryant College, the Patriots' training site.

"They call a meeting for 7 o'clock and expect everyone to show up 10 minutes early," he continued. "I show up at 7 o'clock. A lot of guys go to practice an hour early. I don't. There's nothing I hate worse than hanging around a locker room."

"We were going for the playoffs," he explained, "and some of the guys said, 'Come on, Russ, play...'"

The Patriots did not make the playoffs, but the Oakland Raiders did not, although both were chosen by the league coaches for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

Because the Patriots are basically a running team, Francis does not compile the receiving statistics of a Raymond Chester of Baltimore, but he commands much respect from opponents for his blocking and speed. He has been described as the league's fastest big man (6 feet 6 inches, 245 pounds).

He doesn't believe that the new rules on pass-defense techniques or the addition of a seventh official

will make matters any easier. What can a tight end do against a linebacker who holds?

"Not much," said Francis. "There are a couple of wrinkles I like to hit them right in the mouth."

He often wonders how he came to be a football star. In high school he played all the sports and still holds the national scholastic javelin record. He was a good enough pitcher to be drafted by the Kansas City Royals and has been a professional wrestler, as was his father.

Yet, he skipped football his senior year in college at Oregon because he did not like the coaching staff. But he had been so good as a

labeled Last Season

In the eighth game last year, Francis broke three ribs and missed the next four games. He came back for the last two, which perhaps was not a good idea from a medical standpoint, since he was risking internal injuries.

"We were going for the playoffs," he explained, "and some of the guys said, 'Come on, Russ, play...'"

The Patriots did not make the playoffs, but the Oakland Raiders did not, although both were chosen by the league coaches for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

Because the Patriots are basically a running team, Francis does not compile the receiving statistics of a Raymond Chester of Baltimore, but he commands much respect from opponents for his blocking and speed. He has been described as the league's fastest big man (6 feet 6 inches, 245 pounds).

He doesn't believe that the new rules on pass-defense techniques or the addition of a seventh official

will make matters any easier. What can a tight end do against a linebacker who holds?

"Not much," said Francis. "There are a couple of wrinkles I like to hit them right in the mouth."

He often wonders how he came to be a football star. In high school he played all the sports and still holds the national scholastic javelin record. He was a good enough pitcher to be drafted by the Kansas City Royals and has been a professional wrestler, as was his father.

Yet, he skipped football his senior year in college at Oregon because he did not like the coaching staff. But he had been so good as a

labeled Last Season

In the eighth game last year, Francis broke three ribs and missed the next four games. He came back for the last two, which perhaps was not a good idea from a medical standpoint, since he was risking internal injuries.

"We were going for the playoffs," he explained, "and some of the guys said, 'Come on, Russ, play...'"

The Patriots did not make the playoffs, but the Oakland Raiders did not, although both were chosen by the league coaches for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

Because the Patriots are basically a running team, Francis does not compile the receiving statistics of a Raymond Chester of Baltimore, but he commands much respect from opponents for his blocking and speed. He has been described as the league's fastest big man (6 feet 6 inches, 245 pounds).

He doesn't believe that the new rules on pass-defense techniques or the addition of a seventh official

will make matters any easier. What can a tight end do against a linebacker who holds?

"Not much," said Francis. "There are a couple of wrinkles I like to hit them right in the mouth."

He often wonders how he came to be a football star. In high school he played all the sports and still holds the national scholastic javelin record. He was a good enough pitcher to be drafted by the Kansas City Royals and has been a professional wrestler, as was his father.

Yet, he skipped football his senior year in college at Oregon because he did not like the coaching staff. But he had been so good as a

labeled Last Season

In the eighth game last year, Francis broke three ribs and missed the next four games. He came back for the last two, which perhaps was not a good idea from a medical standpoint, since he was risking internal injuries.

"We were going for the playoffs," he explained, "and some of the guys said, 'Come on, Russ, play...'"

The Patriots did not make the playoffs, but the Oakland Raiders did not, although both were chosen by the league coaches for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

Because the Patriots are basically a running team, Francis does not compile the receiving statistics of a Raymond Chester of Baltimore, but he commands much respect from opponents for his blocking and speed. He has been described as the league's fastest big man (6 feet 6 inches, 245 pounds).

He doesn't believe that the new rules on pass-defense techniques or the addition of a seventh official

will make matters any easier. What can a tight end do against a linebacker who holds?

"Not much," said Francis. "There are a couple of wrinkles I like to hit them right in the mouth."

He often wonders how he came to be a football star. In high school he played all the sports and still holds the national scholastic javelin record. He was a good enough pitcher to be drafted by the Kansas City Royals and has been a professional wrestler, as was his father.

Yet, he skipped football his senior year in college at Oregon because he did not like the coaching staff. But he had been so good as a

labeled Last Season

In the eighth game last year, Francis broke three ribs and missed the next four games. He came back for the last two, which perhaps was not a good idea from a medical standpoint, since he was risking internal injuries.

"We were going for the playoffs," he explained, "and some of the guys said, 'Come on, Russ, play...'"

The Patriots did not make the playoffs, but the Oakland Raiders did not, although both were chosen by the league coaches for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

Because the Patriots are basically a running team, Francis does not compile the receiving statistics of a Raymond Chester of Baltimore, but he commands much respect from opponents for his blocking and speed. He has been described as the league's fastest big man (6 feet 6 inches, 245 pounds).

He doesn't believe that the new rules on pass-defense techniques or the addition of a seventh official

will make matters any easier. What can a tight end do against a linebacker who holds?

"Not much," said Francis. "There are a couple of wrinkles I like to hit them right in the mouth."

He often wonders how he came to be a football star. In high school he played all the sports and still holds the national scholastic javelin record. He was a good enough pitcher to be drafted by the Kansas City Royals and has been a professional wrestler, as was his father.

Art Buchwald

Sandwich Snafu

WASHINGTON — My friend, Harvey Kay, president and general manager of Kay's Sandwich and Carryout Shop in my building, is watching the outcome of the Lockheed Aircraft government loan negotiations with interest. He feels if Lockheed can get the \$250 million guaranteed loan, then he has a chance of the government building him out of a similar situation.

Harvey told me, "The Lockheed problems, particularly with their C-5A airplane, parallel mine in every way, and I am certain if the government looks on the Lockheed loan favorably they will find a way to get me off the hook, too."

This is how Harvey tells his story: "About a year ago, a section of the Defense Department was having a farewell party for one of their employees who was leaving to join an aerospace company. They asked me to develop a new type of sandwich which would give the party a big boost. But they wanted me to bring it in for a reasonable price.

"I put my designers to work on it, and we came up with 'The Goldfinger,' which consisted of boneless all-white meat, deep-fried chicken fingers topped with cole slaw, Russian dressing, and pickle slices on a double-twist seeded roll. We estimated we could make the sandwich for \$1.25 each, which would include a reasonable profit of 10 percent.

"The food committee giving the party approved the design and ordered 150 sandwiches to be delivered in 30 days on the afternoon of the party.

"I ordered the ingredients, but a few days later I got a call from a secretary. She said that while the Army liked the sandwich as it was, the Navy was wondering if, instead of a double-twist seeded roll,

"I told them I was stuck with \$300 worth of merchandise and would have to lay off four employees because of the cancellation of 'The Goldfinger.' They said that while the Defense Department would recommend a loan to tide me over, it was up to Congress to decide whether I would get it or not. But first they had to get the Lockheed problem out of the way."

Art Buchwald is on assignment for a few weeks trying to find out if there are any Cuban troops on Cape Cod. He left behind his all-time favorite columns.

Panel Agrees on \$1 Coin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI) — A \$1 coin, bearing the image of suffragist Susan B. Anthony instead of the symbolic Miss Liberty that the Treasury wanted, has been approved by the Senate Banking Committee.



sandwich could be made with rye bread.

"I explained that regular rye bread would not be able to support the weight of the chicken fingers, and I would have to add a heavier rye bread with a reinforced crust.

"She said it didn't matter because the Navy said they wouldn't come to the party if they had to eat double-twist seeded rolls.

"A week went by and the secretary called again. She said the Air Force had just got around to studying 'The Goldfinger' sandwich, and they wanted something more sophisticated than just chicken fingers with cole slaw and dressing on pickle slices. Was it possible to add either a slice of ham or a slice of cheese to the sandwich to give it a little taste?"

"I told her it was always possible, but if you're going to add to a sandwich you have to pay for it. It meant hiring an extra person to cut the ham or cheese, researching where the best place was to put it, testing it and retraining my employees in an entirely new sandwich concept. I couldn't see how I could bring 'The Goldfinger' in for less than \$2.25. She said it was perfectly OK as long as the sandwich with the title, 'The English Gentleman.'

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published by DeBrett's, whose guide to the peerage is the standard work on blue bloods, and the foreword is by the holder of a unique and ancient title, Sir Iain Monteith of That Ilk.

Then he pulled the trigger.

Considering the circumstances, lesser men might have dispensed with this final formality, but Sutherland, who claims to inhabit one of the coldest castles in Scotland (gentlemen tend to disdain central heating), is not interested in them. His new book is confined strictly to the endangered species represented by the title, "The English Gentleman."

The casual reader, chuckling from an anecdote to anecdote (when the Bath Club and the Conservative Club merged the result became known as the Lava-Tory) can not be blamed

for suspecting that Sutherland is more interested in good humor than good breeding. But the book was published